The Weekly Post.

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FRIENDSHIP AND FLATTERY.

I.

When Friendship first came down to earth,
With heart of generous mold,
And soul of truth and heavenly worth,
'Twas in the age of gold.
She taught the love that came from God
For all humanity,
Sweet Pity in her footsteps trod,
With Faith and Charity.

II.

But Flattery, as the world grew old,
Stole Friendship's honest face;
When Truth's stern accents grew less bold
And Falsehood taught grimace.
Th' indignant martyr did not wreak
Her vengeance upon men,
Nor soar on refluent wing, to seek
Her home in heaven again.

III.

She left her rival to reign o'er
The sunny paths of life,
And loved the dark ones to explore
With sad misfortune rife.
Both to their own their aid extend
Each in her way a mother;
Success still finds the one a friend,
Adversity the other.

—*Temple Bar.*

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

An Episode of the Russo-Turkish war of 1770.

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

"Captain, what you propose is impossible."

"Admiral, it's possible enough to any man who has pluck."

With these bitter words on their lips, two men stand facing each other on the quarter-deck of the Russian flag-ship Vladimir, as she lies at anchor off the coast of Asia Minor. The one, who wears the uniform of a Russian admiral, is a man of colossal stature and proportions, but with a broad, heavy, unmeaning face, which shows that his intellect is not on a par with his bodily strength. The other is a short, square, muscular figure, with a firm mouth and keen gray eye—formerly Lieutenant Elphinstone, of the British navy, but now in command of the Frigate Yekaterina in the Russian Black Sea fleet; and the superior to whom he is speaking so unceremoniously is no other than the imperial admiral himself, Count Gregory Gregorievitch Orloff, the first and basest of the countless favorites of Catherine II., a man whose worthless name has been rescued from oblivion by one great crime—the murder of Peter III.

It is the morning of July 8, 1770. The bright blue waters of Tchesme Bay are cumbered with half-burned spars and masses of shattered timber; the warm dreamy summer sky overhead is blotted with drifting smoke; and along the surrounding hills bare-legged men in white turbans are hurrying to and fro with looks of dismay, and muttering to each other that the Padishan's war-ships have been destroyed by the "Giaours" of the North. Last night, with a single fire-ship, this short, keen-eyed, blunt-spoken captain burned every vessel in the Turkish squadron; and he is now vainly urging his phlegmatic admiral to follow up the victory by a dash through the Dardanelles upon defenceless Constantinople.

"I tell you, Englishman," growls Orloff, "that I will not send the Empress's fleet to certain destruction in attempting an impregnable passage, just to please you!"

"And I tell your Excellency," retorts the other, "that what you fear to attempt with the whole fleet, I will do with one vessel. I'll run my ship through this 'impregnable passage' of yours, and drink the health of the British navy in front of the Sultan's own palace. Good morning!"

Arrived on board of his own vessel, Captain Elphinstone musters his crew—a motley mixture of sallow, broad-faced Russians, squat, yellow-haired Finns, big boned beetle-browed Esthonians, and slim, wiry Greeks, with two or three brawny, red-whiskered English sailors looking down upon their comrades with a grand compassionate disdain, as creatures whom an inscrutable Providence has doomed to be foreigners, thereby cutting them off, once and forever, from all chance of becoming good seamen. The captain eyes them all as they come aft with the look of one accustomed to judge men at sight, and then speaks, briefly, but very much to the purpose:

"My lads, I'm going to run through the Dardanelles and fly my flag in the face of those lubbers at Constantinople; if any man's afraid to come with me, let him stand out and say so!"

But not a man moves! The crew are all picked men, who have followed their present leader through many a hot fight and many a heavy storm; and they have long since learned to know him as the real soul of the fleet nominally commanded by their incompetent admiral. At the very mention of Constantinople, there is a sudden light in every eye which the veteran is at no loss to interpret.

"All right," said he, with a grim smile; "if you're game to poke your heads into the fire, I'm not the man to baulk you. Mr. Dugdale, serve out a double ration all round, and then set every stitch of canvas on her, and away we go."

* * * * * *

It is a beautiful summer morning, with a fresh breeze from the southwest, when the devoted ship comes up to the mouth of the terrible passage through which no hostile vessel has ever ventured before. The sun is just rising over the Anatolian Mountains, and in its dazzling splendor the wood-crowned islets, and rocky shores, and green sloping hillsides stand forth in all their beauty. All around, the blue sparkling sea; all above, the rich summer sky. To the west, the little purple island of Tenedos stands watching their advance, as it watched the coming of Agamemnon's fleet against doomed Troy, 3,000 years ago. Far to the northeast, hanging like a snowy cloud upon the sky, towers the great white dome of Mount Olympus. On the right, beyond the wide belt of level plain on which Greek and Trojan battled in the old fighting days, the distant mountains loom out, blue and shadowy, along the eastern horizon; while right in front, the deep narrow channel of the famous strait curves outward to the sea, between the bold ridges that flank it on either side.

"We're lucky with the wind Mr. Dugdale," says the captain to his English second in command, as cheerily as if he were going on a picnic, instead of into the jaws of a naval Balaklava. "This breeze is just what we want, for there'll be a pretty strong current against us inside."

"Mr. Turk seems to have taken the alarm already," answers the lieutenant, with a chuckle, pointing to a group of hurrying figures just vanishing over the hill-top on the right. "Do you think, sir, they'll be able to hurt us much?"

"Can't say," replies the veteran, coolly; "but I should think not, myself. You see, when they made these batteries, they didn't arm them with regular guns, but tunnelled holes in the rocks themselves, and crammed them with powder and ball like a pack of greenhorns as they are; so, if we don't come right into the line of fire, they can't alter the range to hit us—that's one good job. It's only the movable guns that we need be afraid of. Starboard!"

"Starboard is it!" responds the deep voice of the steersman; and the gallant ship sweeps rejoicingly into the fatal channel, whence, if the Turkish batteries be such as report speaks them, neither ship nor crew will ever return.

Had the daring band any leisure to take note of the surrounding landscape they would be well repaid, for every mile of the beautiful scenery which they traverse in this headlong race with death is rich in world-renowned memories. On yonder round grassy knoll, which projects from the steep ridgy outline of the European shore, King Xerxes sat enthroned, ages ago, to watch his motley millions pouring over the Hellespont bridge into Europe. This wide green plain, dotted with tiny white hamlets, which stretches away to the eastward in the glory of the morning sunshine, could tell many a tale of Miltiades and Cymon and Lysander. Upon the strip of flat dusty beach, where the tall flat-roofed houses and huge yellow lazaretto of Dardanieh now stand massed together, Darius and his few remaining warriors cast themselves down to rest, and to breathe freely for the first time since the commencement of the fatal retreat in which, amid hunger, cold, sickness, crushing fatigue, and the relentless pursuit of a savage enemy, ended their vaunted invasion of Scythia. And yonder, where the green sunny hills fall away suddenly into a deep curving hollow, two small white forts, almost level with the water's edge stand facing each other across the swift moving current—the castles of Sestos and Abydos, where Leander looked his last from amid the roaring waters upon the familiar light far above, and where a yet sadder and darker story was one day to become famous forever through the genius of Byron.

But both captain and crew have other things to think of, for the storm of war which they have defied is now gathering around them in earnest. All along the hills on either side, red-capped soldiers are hurrying to and fro, bayonets glittering, sabres flashing, artillery-wheels throwing up clouds of dust, while cries of mingled rage and terror come faintly to their ears as they sweep by. But the crack of the cannon-shot which they momentarily expected never comes. Turkish neglect has done its accustomed work. Honeycombed guns, rickety carriages, crumbling earthworks, sanded gunpowder, balls that will not fit the bore of their pieces—what can be done with means like these? And if the Turkish squadron be destroyed (as it must be, or the Russian flag would not be flying here), what resistance can we make to the enemy's whole fleet?

So argue the faint-hearted among the defenders; but there are men there of another cast—men for whom it suffices that the enemy is before them, and that they are Turkish soldiers. As the adventurous sweeps round the sharp curve that hides Abydos from sight, Lieutenant Dugdale, looking up in his leader's face, sees it harden suddenly like congealed metal, as the ready spy-glass turns up a huge gray mass of bare rock that looms out some distance ahead of them.

"See those red caps bobbing in and out of the rocks like rabbits? They're going to give us a shot in passing, sure enough. That's one of the tunnel-batteries I spoke of, and if one of those 300-pound shot hits us, to the bottom, we go, every man! Set the stunsails, boys—we'll run past, and chance it."

Onward sweeps the noble vessel before the freshening breeze; but keen eyes are watching her from behind those frowning crags, and, just as she comes opposite the fatal spot, the match is applied to the powder. For one moment the life of every man on board hangs by a hair, but the discharge "baulks" an instant, and that instant is sufficient to save them. The next moment comes a crash as if the earth were rent asunder—a sheet of flame spouts from the black yawning mouth—then there is a deafening splash, and a torrent of water bursts over the stern, drenching all who stand near it. The ball (a huge mass of stone weighing over 300 pounds) has fallen barely ten feet behind them!

"Near shave, that!" says the captain coolly; "but a miss is as good as a mile anyhow."

Away, away, past green, sunny slopes checquered with massive buttresses of gray rock: past steep crumbling ridges on which tiny black goats are hanging like flies; past cool sheltered inlets sleeping in floating shadow; till at length the straggling white streets and tumble-down fortifications of Gallipoli start up suddenly along a grassy headland in front of them, in the glory of the evening sunlight.

A wild clamor of mingled outcries along the shore—a passing vision of dark, fierce faces and hurrying figures and weapons brandished in vain menace—an ineffectual crackle of musketry from the nearest angle of the wall—and then the last peril is past, and before them lies the open sea. As they round the point, the English cabin-boy—a lad after Captain Marryatt's own heart—springs up on the bulwarks, and, putting his thumb to his nose in a vulgar but expressive gesture, shouts to the baffled assistants:

"Good-bye, Johnny! Any message for constantinople?"

And the daring band, echoing the taunt with a shout of laughter, sweep by towards the point where, opening out broad and bright between the receding shores, lies the smooth surface of the Sea of Marmora.

Night overtakes them as they enter it, but Captain Elphinstone is not here for the first time; he holds his course unswervingly through the darkness, with but one thought in his mind—to reach Constantinople. All night the brave southwesterly wind fills their sails, as if cheering them on; and with the first gleam of sunrise they pass the green curving shores of "Prince's Islands," and see before them, outspread for many miles along the blue shining sea, the serried roofs and tall white minarets and stately mosques, and countless palaces of imperial Constantinople.

At this early hour but few persons are yet abroad, but the sight of the Russian flag suffices to arouse the whole capital. Not a gun mounted on the seaward batteries—not a regiment in fighting order—the enemy's first ship already in sight, and the rest doubtless close behind—well may Constantinople tremble! Within less than half an hour every street leading down to the harbor is one roaring swarm of struggling figures and convulsed faces, livid with fear or black with rage; and a mingled uproar of cries of dismay, savage curses on the "Moscov," wild prayers to Allah and the Prophet, and thirsty yells for the heads of the Grand Vizier and his officers rend the very air.

And then, in the midst of all the maddening din, are heard the quick, stern tones of Captain Elphinstone's voice:

"Nikolai! bring me up a bottle of rum and some sugar and hot water—sharp!"

The Greek steward, himself an old privateers-man, obeys with a grin of unfeigned delight on his scarred face; and the crew, clustered on the forecastle, bend forward to see their leader drink his toast in the teeth of all Constantinople. The grog is mixed with an unfaltering hand; the captain rises from his seat, and turning towards the raging thousands that line the shore, shouts, at the full pitch of his mighty voice—

"Success to Old England and her navy, and may every Turkish lubber go straight to the bottom!"

He drains the tumbler as he speaks, and flinging it scornfully towards the infuriated Turks, calls to his lieutenant—

"Now, Mr. Dugdale, put her head about, and off we go again."

"What! without giving 'em even one broadside, sir?" says the surprised officer.

"What's the good of killing poor beggars who can't resist?" answers the stout hearted sailor; "besides, d'ye think I'm going to do the Russians' work for 'em, if they haven't the pluck to do it themselves? The minute I see that old porpoise of an Admiral again, I'll just chuck my commission in his face; I'm not going to serve any longer with a pack of lubbers who daren't take a chance when it's offered them!"

Captain Elphinstone kept his word, and the Russian navy saw him no more. Little did the simple-hearted hero think that he had done a deed whose fame should endure forever; and as little as he could forsee that it would be surpassed, a century later, by another seaman on the opposite side of the world, whose name was Admiral Farragut.

Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

[Washington Capital Correspondence.]

A French lady, distinguished in society as having had more adorers than any other woman, died the other day, leaving her husband a freedom he had long sighed for and an ancient hall. The beautiful lady was *enrhumee* (French for bad cold) from going to a ball. But then she must also go to another ball two nights afterwards instead of staying in her bed. In vain the doctor told her it would be her death. The lady coughed badly, but replied:

"But my friend, you do not understand that a woman of fashion can afford to die, but cannot afford to miss Count Hopperini's ball, where all the most grand world will be. Will I die? *Eh bien* you shall see: I give directions for a more grand funeral than Paris has yet seen. I sent for Worth *tout de suite;* I make myself fitted for a *linceul* (French for winding-sheet), in which I flatter myself my adorers shall still find me charming. *Volia.*

At the ball she was rather more beautiful and bewitching than usual, and rarely if ever had a salon witnessed a triumph of such *eclat;* but the next day the beauty could't move and had to send for a priest, while her husband was made sad by glancing over the long itemized prospectus for the funeral. Placing her fair hand in that of her husband, the lady said, in faint accents: "*Mon ami,* if you love me, swear that you will do something which I shall ask."

"I swear."

"Then see that all shall be as I have directed, especially the black plumes on the horses' heads." And her mind being easy on that point, she faintly asked the priest to read something from the Bible, and when he requested to know what particular chapter she liked best, she replied:

"Alas! I know the good book so little; but *attendez,* my father, is there not in the sacred volume that sweet little story of the young Joseph and Mme. Potiphar? Read me that, I pray you."

And with that reminiscence of the good book the famous belle was rocked into eternal sleep.

Peddling Cards in Washington.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Thompson, on last Wednesday, counted 700 cards which had been left in her house during visiting hours. Think of it! I remember hearing Mrs Edwin Morgan say, some five or six years ago, that "Washington was the greatest place for peddling cards" she had ever been in. "It takes all my time," quoth the lady, "to drive around town and leave any cards, and when I get home I find a stack of pasteboard which have been peddled in my absence." Seven hundred cards, however, do not represent that number of actual visitors, for where there are three callers nine cards will frequently be left. The family of a well known army officer, now dead, use to leave twelve cards at every house where they visited, and these twelve represented six persons.

Efficacy of Prayer.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

An old darkey who was asked if in his experience prayer was ever answered, replied: "Well, sah, some pra'rs is ansud an' some isn't—'pends on w'as you axes fo'. Jest after de wah, w'en it was mighty hard scratchin' fo' de cuilud breddern, I 'bsarved dat w'enebber I pway de Lord to sen' one o' Marse Peyton's fat turkeys fo' de old man, dere was no notice took of de partition; but w'en I pway dat he would sen' de ole man fo' de turkey, de matter was 'tended to befo' sun-up nex' mornin' dead sartin."

AFTER CHRISTMAS.

[From the Hospital Review.]

I have lately heard a secret;
Heard it, too, from truthful lips,
Santa Claus, the sly old fellow,
Makes his after-Christmas trips.

I've been told he has discovered
Many things that cause him pain:
Discontent and hateful envy—
Thoughtful love bestowed in vain.

He has seen his choicest presents
Torn, and broken, and defaced;
Santa Claus, though rich and lavish,
Frowns on wicked, wilful waste.

All unseen he watched some children
In their pleasant home, at play
With the very toys he gave them
On the merry Christmas day.

Johnny's horse was kicked and battered,
Just because it couldn't neigh!
Thought his papa might have bought him
Two live horses and a sleigh!

Katie wished her doll was larger,
Wished its eyes were black, not blue;
Finally grew vexed and threw it—
Broke its lovely head in two.

Santa Claus looked grave and troubled,
Shook his head and went away;
"I'll remember this," he muttered,
"On another Christmas day!"

Then he peered in dismal places
Where he was not went to go;
Where the hungry, shivering children
Never any Christmas know.

And his heart was sad and sorry
That he could not help them all;
And he thought in grief and anger
Of the broken horse and doll.

As he took his onward journey,
He was seen to drop a tear,
And I'm certain that he whispered
"I'll remember this next year!"

DEAF SMITH'S FAMOUS DUEL.

How Sam Houston's Scout Dropped Col. Morton of Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 12.—Of all the famous duels recalled perhaps none was more remarkable than that fought near this city by Deaf Smith and Col. Morton.

About two years after the Texan revolution, a difficulty occurred between the new Government and a portion of the people, which threatened serious consequences. Briefly, the Constitution made Austin the permanent capital, but empowered the President to order the temporary removal of the archives in case of danger from a foreign enemy or sudden insurrection. Thinking that the exceptional emergency had arrived, as the Comanches were committing ravages within sight of the capital, President Houston, who then resided at Washington, on the Brazos, despatched an order commanding his subordinates to send the State records to that town.

It is impossible to describe the excitement which the promulgation of this order raised in Austin. The keepers of hotels, boarding-houses, groceries, and faro banks were aghast. The measure would be a deathblow to their business. A mass meeting was called, and the farmers of the surrounding country, who were all more or less interested in the question, came in. After many fiery speeches, it was unanimously resolved to prevent the removal of the archives. Four hundred armed men volunteered to guard the State House. The commander of this force was Col. Morton, who had distinguished himself in the war for independence, and more recently in two desperate duels, in both of which he had cut his antagonists nearly to pieces with the bowie-knife. Indeed, from his reputation for vindictiveness as well as courage, it was thought that President Houston would renounce his purpose as soon as he should learn who was the leader of the opposition. Morton swore that if the President succeeded in removing the records, he would himself hunt him down like a wolf. He even wrote the hero of San Jacinto to that effect. The latter replied in a note of laconic brevity:

If the people of Austin do not send the archives, I shall certainly come and take them; and if Col. Morton can kill me he is welcome to my ear cap."

On the reception of this answer the guard was doubled around the State House, chosen sentinels were stationed along the road leading to the capitol, armed men patrolled the streets, and a select committee went into permanent session in the City Hall.

One day this committee were surprised by the sudden appearance of a stranger, whose mode of entering the room was as extraordinary as his looks and dress. He did not knock at the closed door, but climbing a small, bushy-topped live oak, which grew beside the wall, he leaped through a lofty window. He was clothed in buckskin, carried a long and heavy rifle in his hand, wore at the bottom of his left suspender a large bowie knife, and had in his leathern belt a couple of pistols half the length of his gun. He was tall, straight as an arrow, active as a panther in his motions. He had a dark complexion, luxuriant, jetty hair, and piercing black eyes.

"Who are you who thus presume to intrude among gentlemen without invitation?" demanded Col. Morton in his most ferocious manner.

The stranger returned his stare with compound interest, and laid his long, bony finger on his lip.

"Who are you? Speak! or I'll cut an answer out of your heart!" shouted Morton. The stranger removed his finger from his lip, and laid it on the hilt of his monstrous knife.

The fiery Colonel drew his knife, but was seized and held back. "Let him alone, Morton, for God's sake," exclaimed his friends. "Do you not see that he is crazy?"

At this moment, Judge Webb, a man of shrewd and courteous manners, stepped forward and addressed the intruder courteously:

"My good friend, I presume you have made a mistake in the house. This is a private meeting, where none but members are admitted."

The stranger did not appear to comprehend the words; but he did the courtesy. Waltzing to a table in the centre of the hall he seized a pen and traced one line, "I am deaf."

Judge Webb took the paper and wrote a question: Dear sir: Will you be be so obliging as to inform us what is your business with the meeting?

The stranger at once handed him a letter, inscribed, "To the citizens of Austin." He broke the seal and read it aloud. It was from Houston:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Though in error, and deceived by the arts of traitors, I will give you three days more to decide whether you will surrender the public archives. At the end of that time you will please let me know your decision.

SAM HOUSTON.

After the reading the deaf man waited for a few seconds, as if for a reply, and then turned and was about to leave the hall when Col. Morton sternly beckoned him back to the table. The stranger obeyed, and Morton wrote: "You were brave enough to insult me by your threatening looks ten minutes ago; are you brave enough now to give me satisfaction?"

The stranger penned his reply: "I am at your service!"

Morton wrote again: "Who will be your second?"

The stranger rejoined: "I am too generous to seek an advantage, and too brave to fear any on the part of others; therefore I never need the aid of a second."

Morton wrote: "Name your terms."

The stranger wrote, without a moment's hesitation: "Time, sunset this evening; place, the left bank of the Colorado, opposite Austin; weapons, rifles; and distance a hundred yards. Do not fail to be in time."

He then walked across the floor, and dissappeared through the window as suddenly as he had entered.

"What," exclaimed Judge Webb, "is it possible you intend to fight that man, Colonel? He is a mute, if not a maniac. Such a meeting, I fear will sadly tarnish your laurels."

"You are mistaken," said Morton, with a smile; "that mute is a hero whose name stands in the records of a dozen battles and at least half as many bloody duels. Besides, he is a favorite emissary and bosom friend of Houston. If I have the good fortune to kill him, I think it will tempt the President to retract his vow against venturing any more upon the field of honor."

"You know the man, then? Who is he?" asked twenty voices together.

"Deaf Smith."

"No, that cannot be. Deaf Smith was killed at San Jacinto," said Judge Webb.

"There, again, your honor is mistaken," said Morton. "The story of Smith's death was a mere fiction, got up by Houston to save the life of his favorite from the sworn vengeance of certain Texans, on whose conduct he had acted as a spy. I found that out twelve months ago."

"Then you are a madman yourself!" exclaimed Webb. "Deaf Smith was never known to miss his mark."

"The thing is settled," said Morton, "I have agreed to meet him. There can be no disgrace in falling before such a shot, and if I kill him it will be the greatest feat of my life."

Towards evening a vast crowd assembled to witness the meeting, and so great was the popular recklessness as to affairs of this sort that bets were offered and taken on all sides upon the result. At sunset the two men arrived, with long heavy rifles, took their places, back to back, and at a signal walked slowly and steadily off in opposite directions, counting their steps until each had measured fifty. They both completed the given number at about the same instant and wheeled around. As the distace was great both paused for some secouds. The face of Col. Morton was calm and smiling. The face of Deaf Smith was as stern and impassive as ever. The Colonel was in broadcloth, the scout in smoke-tinted leather.

The two rifles exploded at the same instant. Colonel Morton sprang into the air and dropped to the earth, dead. Deaf Smith quietly reloaded his rifle, and walked away into the forest.

Three days afterward, General Houston, accompanied by Deaf Smith and ten other men, appeared in Austin, and removed the State papers.

Deaf Smith was one of the most extraordinary characters ever known in the West. He made his advent in Texas at an early period, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred, I believe about 1850. But, although he had many warm friends, no one ever learned where he had been born or any particulars of his previous history. When he was questioned on the subject, he laid his finger on his lip. His eye was quick and far seeing as an eagle's, and his nose as keen as a raven's. He could discern objects miles away on the prairie, when others saw nothing but earth and sky; and the savages used to declare he could catch the scent of a Mexican or an Indian at as great a distance as a buzzard his dinner. He could never be persuaded to sleep under the roof of a house, or even a tent cloth.

SHAKING UP DARKEYS.

After the Earthquake at Frederickstadt, West Indies, 1867.

The negroes from the plantations were terribly affected by the earthquakes; they saw water oozing from the sides of the hills, where no springs were known, and the rumbling and shaking of the earth filled them with superstitious terrors. Some of them died from fright, as I was informed by a clergyman who ministered among them. Hundreds of them flocked into town, and for the accommodation of them and others we constructed a tent out of our mainsail. The scene in this palm-grove was not unlike an old-time camp-meeting. The sojourners in both tents devoted their time principally to religious exercises, of which singing formed the greater part. At times these tents would be giving forth volumes of music and praise that made the very welkin ring; but in a day or two it came to be the custom to alternate, one listening while the other sang, until the superiority of the negro music was asknowledged, when the black tent had to bear the burden of song. We had a good opportunity for observing the negro character under the most trying circumstances, and had abundant evidence of its volatile nature. They were all very devout, very penitent for the first three days, and spent the day and nearly all the night-time in prayer and praise. If there was a cessation in their devotions at any time, night or day, a shock was sure to revive them, and a long prayer and one hymn, at least, would follow. But a day passed and the shock occurred with less frequency and violence, Sambo's natural gayety arose, and as their *repertoire* of hymns had been exhausted, some of them occasionally would venture to interject a popular ballad imported from the states, and all would join in and render it with full chorus. On one accasion they were singing with great gusto,

"I wish I were in Dixie"

when whir-r-er came a tremendous vibration, which hushed every voice in an instant, and, as soon as recovered, fervent prayers took the place of the worldly song, followed by the doubly appropriate hymn beginning,

"On Jordon's stormy banks I stand."

People outside of the tents conducted themselves during the trying times in various manners. Some relied solely on their devotions, others gave rum their exclusive attention, while still others there were who made as they thought, a judicious admixture of the two. All, however, seemed to suffer acutely from anxiety and nervousness. There is nothing, I believe, so trying to a healthy nervous system as a succession of earthquakes. To a landsman a gale at sea has untold terrors; yet the tossings of his bark can be accounted for: the wind and waves are there, and the result may be anticipated. But in an earth-quake all these factors are wanting; the cause is mysterious and unknown; the result anticipated is destruction in some form, and the tension of the nerves is most wearing. Imagination magnifies the danger, and thus keeps the sensorium on a constant strain for the next shock. The third day after the wreck an unusually severe vibration occurred, after which the smell of sulphur was plainly perceptible. I was standing at the time by the side of a friend, and so affected was I by this new symptom of danger that I could not mention it. I felt like one who sees a fatal symptom appearing on the face of a sick friend; my heart fell within me, and I could not muster courage to speak of it. My friend sniffed the Plutonic odor, however, and exclaimed, "Gods! X., did you smell brimstone? What if a volcano be under us!" I confess I was trying to banish the same thought.—*Scribner for March.*

Fiction in The Bible.

[From a paper by Dr. Holland, in Scribner for March.]

The oldest novel in existence is probably the Book of Job. We presume there may be some men left who still read the book of Job as a veritable history, but those who are capable of judging will simply place it at the head of the realm of fiction. That it is divinely inspired we do not dispute. Indeed, the establishment of its divine inspiration as a fact, rather than the acceptance of it as a matter of faith, would only strengthen the position we have always held, viz., that the highest fiction is that which the most competently carries the most valuable burden of truth. The writer of the Book of Job was a man, who in the dawn, as it were, of humane history revolved in a catholic, cultured and reverent mind the unequal dealings of God with men. Why did the good man have trouble? Job was an excellent man, "perfect and upright," stripped of every good, and the art by which the writer presents him as, one after another, his possessions are taken from him, and his friends discuss with him the great problem that vexes him with all the machinery of dialogues between the Almighty and Satan, and the Almighty and Job himself surpasses all the art of later times. Such imaginations and such descriptions, such conversations and arguments, such marvelous characterizations as are to be found nowhere else in the whole range of literature. It is a book that has commanded the admiration as well as the profound reverence of the greatest men who have ever lived, and it is a novel in all its essential features, even though we call it a poem.

The book of Revelation is a novel, so far as it is an attempt to convey truth through typical forms and scenes and events. It is no record of facts, but a panoramic representation of conceptions born in, and addressed to, the imagination. In short, it is a creation of art—whatever may be its origin, whether divine or human—by which certain great, shadowy thoughts and ideas are attempted to be represented to the mental apprehensions or the faith of men. There are many devout believers in the inspiration of the ancient Scriptures who regard the story of the creation and the fall of Adam rehearsed in the Book of Genesis as anything but a literal representation of historic facts. The essential truth is in the narrative, but it is represented in such a way that the simplest mind can apprehend and make use of it. The Song of Solomon is a very exquisite essay in the art of fiction. If the Books of Esther and Ruth are historical, they are certainly nothing to us but stories with morals, and very strong and beautiful stories they are. The names of Ahasuerus and Mordecai, and Haman and Esther are nothing but names to the present reading world, which meant no more than those of Daniel Deronda and Ralph Nickleby and Clarissa Harlowe. Boaz and Ruth might be Abelard and Heloise, or any other lovers. The two stories are to us simply stories, having no significance particularly as history, and no use, save as in an exquisite form of art they convey to us the moral lessons with which they are charged.

WISHES.

I wish that the grasses would learn to sprout,
That the lilac and rose-bush would both leaf out;
That the crocus would put on her gay green frill,
And robins begin to whistle and trill!

I wish that the wind-flower would grope its way
Out of darkness into the day;
That the rain would fall and the sun would shine,
And the rainbow hang in the sky for a sign.

I wish that the silent brooks would shout,
And the apple-blossoms begin to pout;
And if I wish long enough, no doubt
The fairy Spring will bring it about!

—*Mary N. Prescott, St. Nicholas for March.*

THE BROOKLET.

[From Goethe.]

Thou brooklet, silver bright and clear,
Thou flowest onward year by year;
Upon thy bank I ponder, ponder;
Whence com'st thou here? where go'st thou yonder?

From dark rocks' bosom springs my course;
I wander over flower and moss;
Upon my mirror softly lie
Fair picture of the pleasant sky.

Thus, like a child, I'm free from care,
And driven on, I know not where;
Who from the rock hath called me,
He will, I think, my leader be.

When the Head is Silvered O'er

with years, the destruction of the teeth may yet be in great measure stayed with the beneficent and delightful antiseptic, SOZODONT, an article which derives its properties from the salubrious bark of the Chilian Soap Tree. WFM&W

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IT is said that all of "Bob" Ingersoll's family share his religious views.

MRS. A. T. STEWART owns a $35,000 diamond—the largest in the country.

COUNT ORLOFF, who is to be the Russian Minister to London, is minus one arm and one eye.

A CANADIAN clergyman skated to church, and has been convicted of breaking the Sabbath.

A RECENT cold day is described as being "as cold as the glance of a rich man at a poor cousin."

WILBUR F. STOREY, editor of the Chicago *Times*, is sojourning at Hot Springs, Arkansas. It is rheumatism.

SECRETARY EVARTS will give a large ball and reception in the Department of State building immediately after Lent.

BERTHA VON HILLERN'S health is said to be giving way under her exhaustive feats of pedestrianism but she is growing rich.

TODLEBEN, as representative of Russia, was one of the first customers of Krupp, paying from $10,000 to $25,000 for a cannon.

ABRAM S. HEWITT has written for the next number of the *International Review* an article on "The Method of Electing the President."

COUNT JOANNES played Othello in New York last week, with 150 policemen in the house to preserve order, but the uproar was about as usual.

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS of Indiana, will deliver the address before the literary societies of the Univesity of Virginia on the 20th of next June.

AN Iowa schoolmistress has been discharged because, for the amusement of the children during recess she stood on her head. One of the trustees chanced to see the feat.

BEECHER refused to be interviewed on one of his sermons after its delivery in Chicago. "It's just like the smoke of a gun," he said. "After you've fired the gun, you can't get the smoke back."

SINCE the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, thirty-six fire escapes have been invented. Eleven of these proved worthless, and at the testing of each of the others somebody was killed or hurt.

GOVERNOR MCCLELLAN and his wife have been detected in some surreptitious visits among the poor in Trenton, and their friends will be more pleased than they will be to have it "get into the papers."

THE French railway companies have commenced a lawsuit against the city of Paris. They claim damages to the amount of from $2,400,000 to $3,000,000 for the pillage of their termini at Paris during the Commune.

A BOSTON woman requested her husband to bring home a Parcheesi board, and he did; but in less than an hour after they had begun to play the game she had accused him of cheating, called him a brute, threatened to go home to her mother, and thrown the board in his face.

A MEMBER of the Kentucky Legislature got very drunk one Sunday in Frankfort; but, being a deacon, his home habits led him to go into a church, where he insisted on passing a contribution plate, and became so boisterous that his removal by force became necessary.

A SPECIMEN of Gustave Dore's early work may be seen in Philadelphia, in the shape of a drop curtain of the Broadway Theatre. It was painted for the theatre of the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, and was brought to this country by the Kiralfys. It is unusually handsome.

ON Wednesday, January 29, all France began drawing at the ballot-box for army service. When the drawing of the First District of the city of Paris came on, the name of Bonaparte was called, and Prince Joachim Murat presented himself as a relative in place of the ex-Prince Imperial, who, being the eldest son of a widow, was, on that account, excused.

MR. FORBES, the noted war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who has lately received from his paper a present of 2,000 guineas, has returned again to England, and is now lecturing on the war. He went back to Bucharest, but found his fever return, and was told by physicians that he could not live on the banks of the Danube.

ALEXANDER WILSON, of Clarion county, will be a hundred years old if he lives till the 4th of next June. He has lived in the county since 1801, and was among a party who went to that part of the country to take up land. He received two hundred and sixty acres at sixty cents an acre. His eldest son is seventy-two years old, while the baby is nearly fifty.

THE nomination of Bayard Taylor to the Berlin mission has set the Illinois Congressional delegation up in arms, as they had assurances that this mission would be given to that State. The entire delegation had united upon John Baker, and they were particularly indignant to find that, instead of receiving a first-class mission, he is to be sent to Venezuela.

THE Rev. Thomas Wynne Edwards, who recently died in England, pulled stroke in the first eight-oared race ever rowed at Oxford. He was probably the oldest freeholder in England, having held his estate for eighty-one years and nine months. He was also one of the oldest beneficed clergymen in England. The race in which he participated as a student of Jesus College was rowed in 1815.

THE Countess Miraflori, morganatic widow of Victor Emanuel, is still feeble, but in no danger of dying, despite the published reports of her death. As soon as she recovers, she will be prevailed on by "superior authority" to go outside of the kingdom and live. The present king was violently opposed to her marriage with his father, and never has tolerated her or her children. She has been prohibited from raising the royal arms over her house, or decking herself out in any kind of royal toggery.

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COMING HOME TO ROOST.

An Electoral Commission chicken has come home to roost. Any attempt of the Federal Administration to interfere with the Returning Board trials will be *alivndi*. The one point of all others decided by the Electoral Commission—and its decision was necessary to Mr. HAYES' success—was the sacredness of the right of the States to order and control the choice of Presidential electors. Even admitted and transparent fraud—fraud known to the whole world—fraud which vitiates every contract between man and man or between man and the State—the Electoral Commission decided would not warrant it in invading the sacred panoply of reserved rights which surrounds an American commonwealth, to inquire into the specific facts alleged against the Louisiana Returning Board. Virginia constructionists of the 1798 period never reached such a sublimated heighth of extravagance in the matter of State rights.

So when Mr. HAYES the other day asked the Attorney General about fitting out some sort of a legal expedition for the relief of ANDERSON and WELLS, that cautious law officer, according to a special in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, found that the precedents showed "the operations of the Returning Board were purely under the jurisdiction of the State." We should say so; by eight to seven at the very least.

It is funny: Mr. HAYES holds his place by virtue of a decision the Federal Government had no power over the Returning Board, yet he desires to go behind the returns in order to save WELLS and ANDERSON from the Penitentiary.

CRIME NOT SACRED.

The impudent interference of JOHN SHERMAN in the ANDERSON case, at New Orleans, is severely censured by the newspaper press of all shades of opinion. The New York *Herald* seriously inquired "is SHERMAN mad?" —not angered, for that he clearly is, but crazy; the New York *Staats Zeitung*, the leading German paper of the country, insists that if Mr. HAYES had not a very weak head, he would dismiss SHERMAN at once. We quote a few sentences from the *Zeitung:*

How could a member of the Cabinet presume before the whole country to utter such a judgment against the proceeding of a high State Court, of the State's Attorney and of the jury? It was an infamy on the part of the Administration to put such a man as Anderson into a high office after he had been arraigned as guilty of a common felony, in the same way the interference of one of the most prominent members of the Administration in the course of justice is a yet more impudent insult to public opinion. * * * We take leave to assure Mr. Sherman that the enormous majority of the American people is not only convinced of the guilt of Anderson, but also convinced that Sherman knows this guilt better than most other men; that the Returning Board swindlers are an object of profound hate and of just indignation, not only on the part of the Democrats of the whole country, but on the part of all men who are capable of an unprejudiced opinion respecting the fraud in the Presidential election; and it would be bad if this were not so.

As to the talk of interference with the State government of Louisiana, of which there have been some hints, the New York *Times* tells Mr. HAYES that "since the State government of Louisiana was established by the Federal government, it now sees no way in which the trials of the Returning Board can be interfered with." We think this talk of making the Louisiana people regret that GRANT is not President, by some audacious and arbitrary act of the Administration, is all fudge—mere bravado—intended to intimidate courts and jurors from doing their duty.

The New York *Sun* of Wednesday gives a clever explanation of "what ails JOHN SHERMAN," in this extract:

When a gentleman on the street suddenly finds that his pocket has been picked, and then the thief commences to run, and a policeman starts after the pickpocket, and instantly a person who stood suspiciously near to the pickpocket commences to howl curses and hurl stones at the policeman, the bystanders feel sure that there is a close affinity between the scampering thief and the person making all this noise. And that is just what troubles John Sherman about the conviction of Thomas Anderson. It is not the alteration of the Vernon returns that scares him half out of his wits and makes him rave so incoherently; but it is the great pile of fraud, forgery and perjury that lies beyond the Vernon case which he and his fellow conspirators helped to heap up in Louisiana, whereby the eight votes of that State were wrested from Samuel J. Tilden and given to Rutherford B. Hayes, thus counting Hayes into the White House, Sherman into the Treasury Department, Matthews into the Senate, and Stoughton and Noyes into the Russian and French missions. The fear that all these rascalities are about to come to the light is what disturbs the head centre of the visiting statesmen of New Orleans.

There never was a greater failure than SHERMAN'S attempt to manufacture sympathy for the Returning Board by his blustering statement furnished the Associated Press. The fact is, Republicans equally with Democrats, believe the trials should proceed in accordance with law, and that "no guilty man should escape." There is no persecution in that. The political offences intended to be amnestied were those growing out of the conflicts of authority of the two State governments, some officials adhering to PACKARD and others to NICHOLLS. There never was any purpose or pledge to sanctify perjury and forgery, simply because it had successfully enthroned fraud in power.

TARIFF PHASES.

The Republican papers are making a great deal of ado about the Democratic Senators declining to vote on the tariff resolutions, passed by the Exposition meeting last week, and introduced in the State Senate by Mr. NEWMYER some days ago. They labor to create the impression that the Democratic party of the State—the party that carried the State last fall—is opposed to a Protective tariff. Of course this is for political capital at home—to help DON CAMERON back to the Senate—but at Washington we do not see that it will aid our delegation of manufacturers in their labors, to have it flaunted on good Republican authority, that half the State is opposed to their demands, at the very time they are claiming the whole body of our people are earnest against any reduction of duties. It will be "nuts" for FERNANDO WOOD.

We don't know the reason the Democrats refrained from voting on the NEWMYER resolutions. Probably they did not like the manner of their introduction, or possibly they recollected that only a week before they had cast their votes solid for a resolution protesting against the objectionable features of the WOOD bill, introduced by Mr. HOLBEN, the Democratic Senator from Lehigh, and did not think it necessary to go on the "record" again, just to please so intolerant a partizan as Senator NEWMYER. HOLBEN, a Democrat, got the start of the Republicans on the question, and we suppose they feel a little sore over it. We have no doubt the Democrats in the Legislature will be heard from on the question whenever they think it proper or necessary, and we have as little doubt that the CAMERON party will not be able to crowd them into voting "yes" or "no," at any time, on any proposition they may advance, under the implied threat if they do not the Democratic party will be set down as a free trade institution. Such tricks are old and thin.

—While on this tariff question, the annexed extract from the *Gazette's* special of yesterday has matter for reflection:

Mr. Wood, seeing indications of opposition to his bill in the House, manifests less determination in antagonizing the efforts of the opposition in committee to effect a modification of the bill. *There is a danger that the bill will be so modified in committee as to make it much less objectionable to those who are now arrayed in opposition to its passage.* The protection interests in the House do not recognize this as safe ground to stand upon, and will exert their efforts in the direction of the defeat of the entire bill. They appreciate the danger of the possible passage of the bill in its amended form.

There is a refreshing coolness about this. It is universally admitted that Mr. WOOD'S bill has good features; that it simplifies the modes of collecting the revenue; strikes down a great deal of jobbery, and will save a good many millions every year. For ten or fifteen years the Custom Houses have been great political machines, prolific in corruption, and a fruitful source of politican demoralization. We need only refer to the investigations into the New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans Custom services as evidence.

Is it possible that our visiting manufacturers at Washington propose taking the position that even after modifications are conceded in their interest, the WOOD bill must be opposed, and "the entire bill defeated," as the *Gazette* special insists is their purpose. Can they afford, after reasonable concessions have been made, to plant themselves in opposition to the reformatory features of the bill, which have already been approved by the enlightened judgment of the country. We hardly think this possible. But we venture the prediction that if they do, they will array a spirit of opposition that will result eventually, in a tariff, much less to their liking than anything Mr. WOOD proposes.

GREENBACKS VS. NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

There are indications that the question of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes, will be a direct issue in Congress and with the people before long. The House Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed on a bill, we are informed from Washington, substituting Treasury notes for the National Bank circulation now outstanding. The bill provides that as soon as practicable after its passage, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue Treasury notes equal in amount to the outstanding circulation of the National Banks. These notes are to be used for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the National Bank circulation, and are to bear upon their face the following words:

WASHINGTON, D. C.———

The United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of———dollars.

It will be noticed that they are to bear no promise of payment, and no provision for their redemption and retirement is made. These notes—which the bill provides, shall be in general appearance like the present greenbacks—having been signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, are to be receivable in payment of all taxes, customs, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for obligations made payable in coin or lawful money by existing laws, and are to be received by the Secretary of the Treasury at par in payment for 4 per cent. bonds. When these notes are ready for circulation they are to be forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Assistant-Treasurers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, in amounts proportioned to the receipts and disbursements of the several offices, and are to be disbursed under these specific rules:

First—The Assistant-Treasurers are required to retain all National bank notes received by them, and to pay out in their stead the Treasury notes provided for by this bill; and this is to continue as long as any National bank notes are outstanding.

Second—All National bank notes are to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in liquidation of the charges against the banks. As fast as received, the redeemed notes are to be counted and assorted, and when the amount in hand belonging to any single bank shall reach $5,000 that bank shall be entitled to receive an equal sum in legal-tenders, in Treasury notes, or out of its bonds on deposit with the Treasurer, and to that extent shall be relieved from the present tax on circulation.

Should any bank fail to comply with the provisions of the act notice shall be given to it, and after the expiration of sixty days the interest on bonds belonging to it and held by the United States is to cease. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use the new notes in the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds, or in the purchase of gold or silver coin with which to redeem and pay such bonds. It also provides that the National banks may exchange their bonds for notes, and that the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of bonds to obtain gold for the payment of interest on the public debt. The bill also furnishes the machinery for taking up the circulating notes and bonds of gold banks, and forbids the further issue of National bank notes. Finally it forbids all contraction of the currency.

THE investigation into the causes of the lost Metropolis grows more interesting as it proceeds. An officer in the revenue service testifies he examined fragments of the wreck which lined the coast for two miles and found them unusually small and their rottenness apparent. He submitted pieces of the wood. But there is something worse than this that recalls a fearful system exposed in England years ago of insuring worthless ships at a heavy figure, loading them down, and sending them to sea to certain destruction. The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, referring to the investigation in progress, says:

Alfred W. Newton, the third in command, testified to hearing Captain Ankers make a grimly significant remark after reaching the beach from the wreck. The remark was made in the presence of six persons, and was to the effect that "he had obeyed orders; that Lunt told him before he left Philadelphia that if he had trouble or a wreck, to make it a good one, and to bring nothing back, and to make it final." Paul J. White, Chief Engineer and General Manager of the expedition, corroborated this point in Mr. Newton's testimony, and stated that he heard Captain Ankers remark, after the wreck, that he thought he "had made a clean thing of it," or something to that effect.

IN Europe, wherever silver is used—and it is used much more generally than gold is,—the ratio established by France, Belgium, and other countries entering into the Latin Union, is preserved. That ratio is 15½ to 1. The ratio established in the United States is 16 to 1. In other words, if silver were remonetized our Government could pay at its option to the holder of a $100 note or bond 2,580 grains of gold or 41,250 grains of silver. But France can, and does, pay at its option to the same class of creditors, 2,580 grains of gold or 39,990 grains of silver. It will be seen that the creditor of the American Government would get three dollars more in silver on the one hundred than the creditor of the French Government. But we have yet to hear the charge of repudiation brought against France. In no quarter is it hinted that she dishonored her credit by valuing silver, 3 per cent higher than the United States ever valued it.

THE government at Washington has taken excellent care of the gentlemen of the Louisiana Returning Board. It has continued WELLS as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, where, for no service at all, he receives $7,500 per annum, and gives employment to his son as Deputy at $3,500 a year. ANDERSON is Deputy Collector of the Port, and receives $6,000 a year. KENNER and CASSANAVE are sub-Deputies in the same office, at $3,000 each, and every clerk employed by the Returning Board, save LITTLEFIELD, is employed in the Custom House at a good, round salary. What more do these fellows expect? Mr. HAYES has certainly done enough for them. Of course he and JOHN SHERMAN and STOUGHTON at Russia, and NOYES in France, and others of "visiting statesmen," are under great obligations to the Returning Board, but this thing of paying, protecting and coddling them, can't go on to the crack of doom. Get a receipt in full from WELLS, Mr. HAYES, and call it quits.

GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY, of Virginia, has asked the Legislature to reduce his salary one thousand dollars per annum. The offer could not be accepted on account of constitutional prohibitions. The House, as a compromise, amended the bill reducing the salaries of State officials twenty per cent. so as to allow the Executive to pay his secretary out of his own funds. In Pennsylvania when HARTRANFT was elected his friends lobbied a bill through making his salary $10,000 instead of $5,000 and it remains at this figure, with the addition of an Executive mansion furnished by the State. CURTIN during the war served as Governor, when gold was sky-high for $5,000 and never complained. The CAMERON politicians know how to feather their nests at the cost of the State. See the way they are caring for QUAY and HARTRANFT.

THE bill providing for the pay of the military and military expenses during the riots, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now lies on the Governor's table awaiting his indorsement. That he will give it an early approval, and send it back, is convinced by the fact that his own staff was most active in having it passed. Senator DUNKEL (a member of the staff) introduced it, and Adjutant General LATTA and Commissary General COXE chaperoned it through the House, having for its first supporter Mr. NISSLEY of Dauphin, whose influence secured its early consideration.

THE drain on the State Treasury has compelled the Legislature to devise some means of diverting more money from the sinking fund, in order to meet the appropriations passed. A bill was passed by the Senate which diverts one-half of the taxes paid by corporations into the general fund, instead of one-third as formerly. Senator COOPER, in urging the passage of the bill, said that unless this was done there would be no money to pay the military. It passed unanimously.

THAT TWENTY THOUSAND.

The Money used to Bribe the Returning Board.

The New York *Sun* insists the secret sources of the money used to oil the wheels of the great conspiracy by which Hayes was declared President begin to be uncovered. Twenty thousand dollars was "borrowed"—that's the word—of the Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans; just as, for another purpose, as was recently brought to light, one hundred and six thousand dollars had been "borrowed" of the Bank of North America, in this city by the teller.

The law has a very disagreeable term by which it designates this kind of monetary transaction. The law denominates it embezzlement. Borrowing is a more polite term, but perhaps not more fitting. It may be said the Collector of Internal Revenue intended to return the money when he took it. So did the teller of the Bank of North America. It is the taking and converting to his own use that constitutes the embezzlement.

And to this twenty-thousand-dollar crime William Pitt Kellogg, now a United States Senator, seems to have been a direct party. Who were the indirect parties to it? It was embezzled and used to consummate the fraud which the so-called "visiting statesmen" were at New Orleans to countenance, encourage, and conceal. Were they cognizent of this embezzlement, and consenting to it? *Was John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury, directly or indirectly a party to the embezzlement of twenty thousand dollars of Government funds by the Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans?*

Let John Sherman answer. He has taken to letter writing of late; let him write a letter upon this subject.

The embezzlement of three thousand dollars by Tobias Watkins, Postmaster at Washington in the pure days of John Quincy Adams, agitated the whole country. This admitted embezzlement of twenty thousand dollars at New Orleans would make a good deal of stir now but for the stupendous proportions of the crime to which it was ancillary and by which it is overshadowed.

IN Benoit, Canada, a woman has given birth to twins joined as Chang and Eng were. They are living.

THE objectionable features of the Utah Divorce law have at length been removed by the Legislature of that Territory, and hereafter *bona fide* residence in Utah for one year will be required before a person can bring suit for divorce. The repealing bill has been approved by the Governor, and is now law. Under the law, as it stood, divorces were granted by Mormon Probate Courts to individuals who had never been within thousands of miles of Utah, and never intended to go thither. Wives suddenly learned that their husbands, with whom they had perhaps lived for many years, were divorced, or claimed to be divorced, from them, and criminal proceedings sometimes followed marriages contracted on the strength of those Mormon decrees. The disreputable lawyers who have grown fat upon Utah divorces will now have to turn their attention to something else.

A CAR for bridge testing is to be purchased by the State of Connecticut and it will probably lessen the number of accidents of the Ashtabula order within the boundaries of that State at least. The car is to be used on every railroad bridge in the State at least twice a year. This new invention consists of an iron tank resting upon three trucks, the tank capable of holding eighty tons of water. On the center truck are four hydraulic jacks, operated by one lever, and by these the entire weight of car and contents can be thrown upon the center truck. In case a weakness is discovered, the floodgates are opened by a single lever, and the water instantly let off, relieving the bridge of eighty tons weight, The car will weigh about sixty tons, and when the eighty tons of water are added the full test will be one hundred and forty tons, this weight may be lessened, of course; if desired.

THE Continental Bourses are all said by the London *Times* to be overloaded with masses of unplaced stock,—mostly Government bonds of various nations. There are occasionally feverish spurts of buying, in the attempt to create a market for obligations, which are becoming an intolerable burden. This is precisely the state of affairs on the New York Stock Exchange. English investors have learned the inside condition of affairs so well that nothing induces them to touch foreign bonds, no matter how temptingly they rise. The same caution marks the American investor formerly a willing purchaser of railroad and other choice securities, and it is to be hoped this reserve will continue till the weight of interest breaks down the ring of speculators.

THE last stand made by the Turks against the overwhelming tide of Russian invasion is thus described by a correspondent of the London *News*:

"A severe battle resulted in which the Russians lost eight hundred men. The Turks left four thousand dead and wounded on the field, and the Russians captured fifty Krupp guns and took three thousand prisoners. Some of the Turks fought with fury. One Pasha in particular, whom the Russians tried to capture alive, fought with the desperation of a madman, and killed and wounded fifteen soldiers with his own hand by means of revolvers and his saber, so that they had to kill him at last."

MR. THOMAS PEARSON of New York, one of two citizens who entered bail for Genet's appearance when wanted, is a bitter satirist. He told a reporter that he only consented to go on Genet's bond after the latter had promised "that he would never enter politics or come again before the people for their suffrages." When it is remembered that Genet is a convict and has been a fugitive from justice for four years, with more likelihood (if justice is administered) of entering the penitentiary than of entering politics, the flavor of Mr. Pearson's irony will be appreciated.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* is a Republican paper, but it holds a level head on the Returning Board prosecutions. It says:

As for the Returning Boarders themselves, if they did forge and illegally alter election returns, they ought to be sent to the penitentiary for so doing. If they are innocent men who are being unjustly persecuted—as they have not thus far made it appear that they are—they will assuredly be vindicated in the end. But in the meantime the indignation of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Stanley Matthews, Mr. Harrity, White and others over the proceedings against them is doing their cause a great deal more harm than good.

THE Senate of the Virginia Legislature has passed a bill for readjusting the Virginia State debt by funding it into new 4 per cent bonds running 34 years. The coupons are to be receivable for all State taxes, excepting the capitation and school tax. Past due coupons are to be funded into non-interest bearing certificates, payable at the pleasure of the State. This readjustment is in opposition to the partial-repudiation plan of the party known as the "forcible readjusters."

MICHIGAN has been experimenting with the license law, and the friends of temperance are well satisfied with the first year's results. The number of liquor dealers in the state has fallen from 4,867 to 4,000; and the Detroit *Post* says that "the new law has reduced the number of drinking places, which the prohibitory law never accomplished. The good effects are most marked in Detroit, where the number of liquor dealers was reduced from 1,171 in 1876 to 936 in 1877."

THE net earnings for 1877 of the Eagle and Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Company of Columbia, Ga., were $150,198,28, and two dividends of four per cent. each were declared, payable June 30 and December 31, the balance of the $150,198 28 being reserved to create a sinking fund to meet the cost of mill No. 3. now in course of completion. It is doubtful whether any Northern factory of similar capacity can make an exhibit as satisfactory as this.

THE friends of Auditor General Temple, at Harrisburg without distinction of party, presented him with a magnificent gold watch on Thursday night, at the United States Hotel. In the absence of Attorney General Lear, Deputy Gilbert made the presentation speech. Among those present were State Treasurer Rawle, Adjutant General Latta, General McCandless and Senators Lawrence and Mylin.

THE Secretary of the Navy has granted the request of ex-Gov. McCormick for a guard of twenty-four marines to watch over the goods in the American department of the Paris exposition. The marines will go to France in the United States steamship Sunuly which leaves New York February 25.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE King of Belgium has invited Stanley to visit him at Brussels.

PRINCE ARTHUR has been installed, with complete Masonic ceremonies, as Great Prior of Ireland.

GAMBETTA is said to be in bad health, being specially inclined to dropsy, and is not likely to live long.

IT may be convenient to remember, about this time, that Czargrad is the Russian name for Constantinople.

A NEBRASKA girl's observation on the Pope's death was that her folks had all his poetical works in their library.

GEN. AND MRS. NOYES were guests at the banquet given to Stanley by Menier, the millionaire chocolate manufacture.

A BARTENDER in Richmond, Virginia, neglected to register a glass of ale which he sold, and has been fined $49 30 for the omission.

A CITIZEN of Richmond, Virginia, ran so eagerly to aid a man, who had tumbled into the river, that he fell dead of heart disease.

THE London *Spectator* notices that, for the last 200 years, it has been a way of the Spanish Bourbons, "in spite of their profligacy, to be in love with their wives."

MR. EDGAR WELLES, the eldest son of the late Gideon Welles, is on the Atlantic, on his way to America, summoned by the telegram announcing his father's illness.

THE *Sun* thinks the Sacred College might do worse than make Cardinal McCloskey Pope. No other Cardinal has so large or so important a constituency.

MARY ANDERSON goes to Europe in June, but will not study her art there. "She wishes," remarks the New York *Tribune* satiracally, "to preserve her individuality."

JEFFERSON, the actor, is said to be a firm believer in spiritual phenomena. He says that his personal experience long ago proved to him the truth of supernatural communication.

"TOM SCOTT is the very opposite of Jay Gould," says a Washington letter. "He is full of red blood, and looks as if business never claimed a thought of him, but that rosy pleasure leads him a willing captive."

MR. HAYES' attitude in the Louisiana electoral business reminds the Washington *Post* of that of the man who stole a hive of bees and hid himself with it in a nest of rattlesnakes to avoid the pursuing constables.

WHEELER sings hymns with the Hayes family every Sunday evening," remarks the *Courier Journal*. "Yes," says the New York *Sun*, "but they are careful never to sing that beautiful hymn, 'When I can read my title clear."

SOUTHERN and Western Democratic Congressmen are, as usual, very free in expressing their opinion about Mr. Tilden. They are as sure now as they were before the St. Louis Convention met, that he cannot be nominated for the Presidency.

THE Roman Correspondent of the London *Times* apostrophizes the Queen of Italy as "That star who has, by her charms and wisdom reclaimed, and, as it were, conquered her husband, and fitted him for the exalted station which she is to share with him."

LAST week the state Treasurer of Alabama began to pay the ordinary expenses of the state government in federal currency. It has been almost twelve years since anything else than state money could be used to pay those who labored in the state service.

A BACKWOODS farmer tried to engage Lyman Tremain to collect a claim of $300. "I charge rather heavy fees," said Mr. Tremain, smiling. "I intend to have you, just the same," said the farmer. "I intend to spend considerable on this, and will employ nobody else but you, if it costs me $10.

A REPORT of the clerk of the House of Representatives shows that the cost of investigating the Presidential elections in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida by the house committees was $58,358, distributed as follows; Louisiana committee, $34,326; South Carolina committee, $14,286; Florida committee, 9,643.

MRS STANLEY MATTHEWS is brisk, cheery, elastic, silver-haired; Mrs. Hamlin is forty, with sunny hair, rosy face, and intelligent, fine expression; Mrs. Angus Cameron is tall, spirituelle, and winning; Mrs. Dorsey is a beautiful and amiable brunette; Mrs Secretary McCrary is described as girlish and petite, with a blooming, happy expression.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal's* Washington correspondent says that during the Senate debate on confirming Mr. Hilliard as Minister to Brazil the chief fault charged against him by his opponents was his second marriage, which occurred only two months after the death of his first wife and was performed secretly.

THE 3d Regiment of French Zouaves, observing Victor Emamnuel's bravery at the battle of Palestro during the war with Austria, elected him a corporal of their regiment, a distinction of which the King was proud. His name was, until recently, daily called by the officer on duty, and the oldest soldier present would advance and reply: "Absent on leave."

JOSH BILLINGS once wrote a humorous essay on the mule, and published it in an Ohio paper. It was not copied. A few years afterward he took the same essay, altered the spelling from good to bad, and published it again. Then Josh soared from obscurity as if by a spell. The moral seems to be that the modern proverb should dress in jeans and brass buttons, and not in a claw-hammer coat.

THE river-bed of the Niagara was dry for hundreds of yards toward the centre of the Horse-Shoe or Canadian Falls during three days of last week, and there were icicles clinging to the high precipice where they had never been seen before. At the ferry the level of the river was twenty-four feet below the usual water-mark. This change of level is attributed to prevailing high winds from the northeast.

ACCORDING to invariable custom, since the detection of the gunpowder plot in 1605, a detachment of the Beef Eaters, who guard the Tower of London, marched at 10 o'clock in the morning, previous to the late opening of Parliament, through the cellars of the two houses, in order to ascertain if any gunpowder might be concealed there. The Beef Eaters are selected from among the non-commissioned officers of the British army who have merited notice through services or good conduct, and wear the uniform selected for them by Henry VIII.

STANLEY'S STORY.

His Companions Across the African Continent.

Stanley, the African explorer, tells an affecting story of his companions who crossed Africa and found friends and plenty. They had been saying to each other, "We are all dead men," and had been quite in despair. He says:

"When we reached the sea we had forty-five ailing, eighteen of whom were dangerously ill. Though those most afflicted could scarcely describe what ailed them, I was not ignorant of the disease, for it afflicted myself as well, but in a lesser degree. We felt satisfaction that the long trial and strain was over, but the feelings of indifference to fate that it had engendered was not to be removed at once. It was eternal rest, the absolute stillness of death, that we sighed for. We might sleep and dream, and dream and sleep again, yet it failed to produce that delicious consciousness that life was worth loving or cherishing. Despite all attention from good, conscientious physicians, medicine, abundance of food, skillful Government nurses, nine died from the effects of famine and our terrible life in that cataract region, after reaching the sea. Some of the Portuguese physicians called it the 'sleep disease,' which sometimes attacks the natives of Loanda. It may have been that, but I think my own feelings best describe the causes."

Stanley states the fact that his best medicine was the necessity of taking care of his suffering people, and writing letters. But his companions had no incentive action. Zanzibar seemed too far off ever to be seen again, and many of them died.

"Thus they dropped away from me—brave, faithful, honest souls—with only myself for mourner. Their great and only boast was that they had brought their 'Master to the sea,' and he had seen his white brothers. *'La-il Allah, il Allah,'* they said, and died. It is not without a sensation of choking that I write of these days, for memory recalls each name of the lost one, and my mind sweeps over the thousand fields of incident where they became connected with it. Their voices still respond to my cheering words. I hear them still speak of the necessity of standing by the 'Child of a Man,' and the tones of a boat song, similar in sentiment to—

"'The pale-faced stranger, lonely here,
In cities afar, where his name is dear,
Your Arab truth and strength shall show
He trusts in us, "How, Arabs, row!"'

Despite all the sounds which now surround me, charm my listening ear."

ABOUT WORTH.

The Paris Man-Dressmaker on Dress-making.

An English newspaper gives the following interesting particulars of Worth, the celebrated dressmaker:

"Worth is a tallish man, with a big, clever head and very prominent forehead. His brown eyes are singularly shrewd in expression, and their seizure of detail is surprising—that is, for a man. As a rule, men have no more eye for detail than owls have for the sun. Worth takes you in at a glance and knows what your style ought to be, which is such a comfort. When I go to a dressmaker I don't care to 'work my passage,' as Bob would say. I want to order a harmony in one or two colors, and to encounter brains equal to the occasion. Worth's taste, when allowed full play, is irreproachable. 'I prefer simplicity to anything else,' he says, "but there are women who don't believe in the value of dress unless it is loaded with trimming. They drive me mad, for they won't take advice. Now, what is becoming to one person is hideous when worn by another. I study to make the best out of the subject given me, as unfortunately, we can't have people made to order, can we? If I had my way all women should be slight, graceful and pretty. Then dressing them would be an artistic pleasure. A dress should never overpower the wearer. It should merely be an appropriate frame for a charming picture, bringing but the beauties of the picture, but never distracting attention from it. So few women understand this. Why, when I find I can make a costume for less money than has been agreed upon, I actually annoy clients by telling them so. They think it cannot be as handsome as it ought to be and they would rather have more material added, however much the design, may be marred, than pay less. I assure you this is a fact. Consequently, when I meet ladies who know that dressing is an art, I take very great satisfaction in having them as patrons.

"'It isn't every woman who knows how to wear a dress When I have done my best I try to make my client do her best by seeing her walk and sit down. To walk with style is rare enough, but when it comes to being able to sit down in a dress properly—well, there are not many equal to that, I can tell you. Then, women think they ought to have a number of dresses, however hideous, than wear one dress, however becoming. There never was a greater mistake. If your frame is appropriate stick to it. Don't be getting out of it and trying experiment. I have just made a dress for Madame Nilsson, in which she looks better than I ever saw her before, and I have begged her to wear that dress constantly in Russia if she wants to produce a most charming effect. As she is sensible I think she will take my advice, which, you perceive, is against my interest; but, good gracious me! money is not my only object. Art is intended to beautify nature, not to deform it.'"

CONGRESSMAN HEWITT.

A Thrilling Incident of his Early Life.

The Rev. W. W. Evans, of Altoona, in a late sermon relates the following interesting incident in the life of the Hon. A. S. Hewitt:

A youth, the son of Peter Cooper, of New York, was an apparently hopeless invalid. His physicians said a sea voyage would alone save his life, and perhaps that would fail. The father could not accompany him, and shrank from the risk and separation involved, a separation that perhaps would be final. A schoolmate, the mere friend of young Cooper, offered to be his companion. Still the fond father hesitated. "Let him go," said the friend; "and for his life I will pledge my own," and the father at last consented.

The voyage was begun, but ended in disaster. The ship was wrecked, and surviving sailors, with the two passengers, were tossed in an open boat for four long days on the waves of the deep. Their eyes had become weary in vain watching for succor, and hearts had grown heavy with the leaden weight of despair. Food was exhausted, and of water there was none. Frenzied in their hopelessness and mad through their sufferings, the sailors glared at one another and their passengers as does the famished wild beast of the forest at his prey: and at last their horrid thoughts took shape in words, "Let one die that the rest may live." Cooper and his friend protested, reasoned, pleaded against the inhuman plan. Their words and prayers availed nothing to men now brutalized by suffering. The lot was cast, and young Cooper's name was drawn. Now the friend pleads and prays again. As well to blocks of granite. He tells of the father's love and hope centred in this boy. He tells of that father's wealth, and in his name promises to all gratitude and reward. But their ears refuse to hear, their hearts are hardened by their misery. Nothing avails, and the knife is lifted to take the boy's life. Then the friend, mindful of his covenant to his father, cries, "Stop; if life must be taken, here is mine. I pledged my life for that you are about to destroy. My body will give you more food than will that of this invalid. Take mine, and let him live." Against the tears and prayers of Cooper, they consented, "Give me but ten minutes for prayer," the friend asks. He kneels down and commits his soul to his God. Then rising, he gazes all around the horizon with an intenseness that only the clinging of early manhood to life could inspire. Away there like a bird on top of distant wave, like a little thread of white cloud, he sees a single sail. "Saved!" he cries. "Saved you are from crime; saved we all are to life!"

JACK FROST.

The frost looked forth one clear, cold night,
And said, "Now I shall be out of sight;
So through the valley and over the height
In silence I'll take my way:
I will not go on like that blustering train,
The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain,
That make so much bustle and noise in vain,
But I'll be as busy as they."

So he went to the mountain and powdered its crest:
He climbed up the trees, and their boughs he dress
With diamonds and pearls: and over the breast
Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that it need not fear
The downward point of many a spear,
That he hung on its margin far and near,
Where a rock might rear its head.

He went to the window of those who slept,
And over each pane like a fairy crept;
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stept,
By the light of the moon were seen
Most beautiful things. There were flowers and trees:
There were bevies of birds, there were swarms of bees;
There were cities, thrones, temples and towers, and these
All pictured in silver sheen.

But one thing he did that was hardly fair;
He went to the cupboard, and finding there
That all had forgotten for him to prepare,
"Now, just to set them thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he,
"This bloated pitcher I'll burst in three;
And this glass of water they've left for me
Shall 'tchick to tell them I'm drinking."

TIMES CHANGES.

The Confederate Vice President on Lincoln and Emancipation.

Alexander H. Stephens' Speech on Receiving the Carpenter Painting.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER—I propose, if strength permit, to submit a few remarks, first, as to the central figure—the man. After that, as to the event commemorated. I knew Mr. Lincoln well. We were together during one Congress. I was as intimate with him as I was with any other man of that Congress, except, perhaps one. Of his general character I need not speak. He was warm-hearted, he was generous; he was, as he afterward said, possessed of a heart which had "malice to none and charity to all." In bodily form he was above the average, and so in intellect. He was not highly cultivated, but had a native genius far above the average of his fellows. Every fountain of his heart was ever overflowing with the milk of human kindness. So much for him personally, and so much the deeper (from my attachment to him) was the pang in my own breast, as well as in those of millions, at the manner of his horrible taking off. That was the climax of our woe, of our trouble, and the spring from which came afterward unnumbered woes. But of those events no more now. As a friend I may say:—

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his imalities from their dread abode.
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his father and his God.

So much I have felt it my duty on this occasion to say on behalf of my friend.

THE GREAT EVENT.

Now, as to the great historical event which this picture commemorates, and which we are to-day to commemorate. This is a subject, perhaps, as remarked by my friend from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), which the people of this day and generation are not exactly in the condition to weigh rightly and judge correctly. One thing has been remarked, emancipation was not the chief object of Mr. Lincoln. What was his chief object? The myth, the idol with which his whole soul was concerned, was the preservation of the Union. Now let not history confuse events. That proclamation, pregnant as it was, initiative as it was, in point of fact, originated more from the necessities of war than from any purely humanitarian views. Let this be noted in history. Life is all a mist, and in the dark our fortunes meet. Mr. Lincoln, like all the rest of us, in my opinion was an instrument in the hands of that Providence above us which

—Shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we may.

I doubt much if he knew at the time or realized the great results of the act. The proclamation itself did not make free, or declare free, all the colored race. It was only to operate in those parts which were in resistance to the government. Had resistance ceased that would have been all. If the emancipation of the colored race be a boon to that race (and Providence has yet to determine that) it depends much on themselves. If it is, I, representing the Southern States here, may claim in their behalf that that freedom was never finally consummated until the Southern States sanctioned the thirteenth amendment, which they did—every one of them—and by their own constituencies. They, coming to the conclusion that that institution could no longer survive, accepted the position, and, by their acts and by the adoption of the thirteenth constitutional amendment, Mr. Lincoln's idea was consummated.

THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY.

Now, as to that institution which was called slavery many errors were indulged in and many prejudices. Oh, that the people of the United States could divest themselves of prejudice! Prejudice, that moral distortion of the mind, what mischief has it not done. What ills has it not caused! What advancement would not the world have made if it had not been for this thing, prejudice! Of all the grand expressions of that greatest of American orators, Daniel Webster, the grandest was that in which he told the people of Massachusetts, when Faneuil Hall was refused to him:—

You have conquered the sea; you have conquered the sterile soil; you have conquered the elements, but you must yet conquer your prejudices.

Indulge me a moment on this subject of so-called slavery. It was not an unmitigated evil; it was not without its compensations. It is my purpose now, however, to bury, not to praise, nor aught of evil to extenuate. If it was not the best relation for the welfare and happiness of both races morally, physically, intellectually and politically, it was wrong and ought to have been abolished. This I said years before the succession and I repeat it yet, but there is no time to discuss this question; let it go. I have seen something of the world; I have traveled somewhat, and I have never yet found on earth a paradise. The Southern States were no exception. Wherever I have been I have witnessed the truth of the lines:—

What crowds on every hand are wretched and forlorn;
Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.

It was so with us. It is so the world over, so far as I know. The questions of the relations of the races was one of the most difficult problems that statesmen or philanthropists, legislators or jurists ever had to solve. It is past with us. I do not think it unappropriate on this occassion to indulge in some remarks on this subject.

THE WARDS OF THE NATION.

Since the South has been released from all her responsibility about it has been common to speak of the colored people as the wards of the nation. May I not say with appropriateness and with due reverence in the language of Georgia's greatest intellect, that they are rather the wards of the Almighty? They are committed now, under a new state of things, to the rulers, the law makers, the law expounders and the law executors throughout this broad land, within their respective constitutional spheres, to take care of and to provide for in this complicated system of government under which we live. I am so inclined to regard them. (I speak of them not in exceptional cases, but as a mass.) Why, in the providence of God, they are permitted to come here it is not for us to say, but they have a location here, and I can say for myself and for those of my immediate circle of acquaintance, and for the whole Southern people, that there is not one who would not change the condition of things, re-subjugate the colored man, or put him in the condition he was in before. If there is one in all the South who would desire such a change I am not aware of it.

Men of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, I would to-day on this commemorating occasion say, let us, one and all, within our sphere of duty, whether in public or private life, see to it that we do not violate that divine trust committed to us. We live in a new era. During the conflict of arms I frequently almost despaired of the liberties of our country. Wars always menace liberty and often result in its overthrow. I have always thought that the union of these States at first was founded on the assumption that it was the best interest of all to remain united faithfully, performing each, for itself and its own people as well as for the people of all the States, their constitutional obligations.

MUTUAL INTERESTS OF THE SECTIONS.

But secession was resorted to as a remedy. It was only to avoid, as I then thought, a greater evil that I went with my State; holding that to be my duty, but believing all the time that after the passions of the day and hour were over the great law which produced the Union at first—mutual interest and reciprocal advantage—would necessarily bring us together again in some mode or other. The Mississippi could never be damned up: the Ohio would continue to flow; the people at the South and at the West and at the East had all a community of interest, and I believed that after a while there would be a restoration. The time came sooner than I was apprehensive it would. But even if what was called the sovereignty of the States, and which I think the basis and foundation of our fabric, had been acknowledged—[Mr. Stephens left the sentence uncompleted and went on to say]—But let these quotations be buried so deep as never to be resurrected. What shall we do in the future? Down South we are doing the best we can for the colored people, hoping earnestly that they will fit themselves for a higher civilization. The flag no longer floats over provinces, but over states; no longer over subjects but over citizens, white and black. Why can we not look hopefully to the future?

MR. PRESIDENT AND MR. SPEAKER—Is it a delusion, is it a fancy which I have indulged in, that there is a nobler and a grander future for these United States than anything that we have yet attained? It may be a delusion, but it is one of which I do not wish to divest my mind while I linger on this stage. Let all parties and all sections do justice to the component element of our community everywhere according to our constitutional power and right; let harmony and peace prevail; let sectional strife be done away with and then there is a higher and a grander future for us. But if the embers of the last most lamentable war are left and a little additional fuel comes to flame them up again, if the conflict of classes, the conflict of labor and capital, the conflict of race (that profound ethnological question which we have all got to settle and the most difficult one ever committed to the consideration of statesmen or philanthropists shall break out and these dangerous elements be again aroused, I greatly fear that the recent troubles and disasters through which we have passed will prove to be but the shadow, the penumbra of a deeper and more dreadful eclipse, which will come upon this continent, blighting and blasting the brightest and best hopes of mankind. Should that be so, then some future bard may sing:—

"The star of hope shone brightest in the West,
The star of liberty the last, the best;
It too has set upon her darkened shore,
And life, hope and freedom light up earth no more."

ASLEEP WITH A DEAD MAN.

An Adjutant's Story of the Rappahannock Campaign.

[Lieut. H. P. Goddard in Phila. Times.]

The delay incurred in extricating the horses from the mud at the scene of this skirmish, and in waiting for the artillery and infantry to come up, prevented the command from reaching Falmouth till daylight, when they found all the bridges across the Rappahannock in flames, and were only able to pour a few volleys of musketry and hurl a few shot and shell into the rear guard of the enemy as it disappeared in the streets of Fredericksburg. While these events were occurring, the writer remained with his guard in charge of the captured camp and prisoners. Some half hour after the departure of the regiment, a sergeant approached the camp-fire by which I sat, and, saluting, said, "Lieutenant, where shall we put the body of Lieutenant Decker? It lies rolled in a blanket at the head of the street just vacated by his company." I rose and went with the sergeant to the spot, and, calling another soldier, had them raise the body, which I decided to place in the evergreen booth lately occupied by the colonel, as the largest and most commanding spot in the camp-ground. As we entered the little circle of pines in which it stood I noticed a pile of blankets in one corner, and thought that, in his haste in the night's advance, Kilpatrick had, purposely or not, left them behind, and that I must bear them in mind when we moved. "Lay the body in there, boys." They placed it reverently on the ground and we all retired, for I could spare none of my small guard even to watch over the body. Next morning, when we received orders to rejoin the regiment, we found the body where we had left it, and bore it with us to Falmouth, where, on the succeeding day it received honorable burial in the little Virginia churchyard.

A night or two after I heard the adjutant narrate an experience in connection with the death of Decker that had startled him considerably. "When ordered to advance from camp that night," said Ben, "I was sleeping with Kilpatrick, and was so completely used up by the long march of the day before that it was impossible for me to mount my horse. I told the colonel so, and he said that I might remain behind and come on the next day with the guard, when he rose and left me. I turned over and was soon sound asleep again. Toward morning the cold awoke me, when, forgetting the incidents of the night. I turned toward Kilpatrick (as I supposed) and seeing him all rolled up in blankets clumsily, exclaimed: "Colonel, let me have some of your blanket.' Getting no response I reached toward him and gave the blankets a hard pull, when, as they rolled off the body by my side, imagine my astonishment and horror to find my bedmate not the living Kirpatrick, but the dead Decker."

"What did you do?" said Lieutenant Charley Hasty.

"Do? I jumped to my feet, seized my accoutrements, ran from the tent, mounted my horse and rode after the regiment which I found and rejoined just as it was entering Falmouth. But I would give something to know how Decker's body, got into that place."

That I never told him.

HOT BATHS.

How the Members of a Camping Party Refreshed Themselves.

The Virginia *Enterprise* vouches for the truth of this narrative:—

Tom Collette is a miner, teamster, coal burner, or anything else that is necessary when he finds that his pocket is growing empty and his larder lean. Tom, with two friends, Joe and Jake, was making a painful journey from Pine Grove, in Esmeraldy county, to Eastern Nevada. They camped one afternoon by some hot springs near Walker Lake, and discovering a hole half full of cold water near one of the hottest springs, turned the hot water, as it flowed out of the spring, into the hole, until the hot and cold water blending made exactly the right temperature for a bath. Then they plunged in and enjoyed the delicious water as only those can who have traveled over dusty alkali roads for several days. When they had eaten their supper and lighted their pipes, the theme of conversation for a long time while they smoked was their bath and the wonderful refreshment which it had brought them. They spread their blankets on a grassy spot behind some willows, a few yards away from the springs, and fell asleep.

Tom was up with the dawn. The memory of the bath was fresh in his mind, and so he bounded from his blankets, and with a skip-and-a-jump plunged into the clear water and sank to his neck. Then came a howl of anguish, and he sprang upon the bank with all the agility of a wild cat. In the meantime his fair skin had changed to the color of a pickled lobster. The hot water had been running all night; all the cold water had been neutralized hours before tho dawn, and now the water in the hole was almost of the same temperature as the water in the boiling spring from which it flowed. Tom was in a terrible state. He says:—"I thought I was pickled." But he did not hesitate as to the course he should pursue.

With infinite care he drew on his pants and boots. Forcing back tears of anguish, he managed to walk back to camp. Though it wrung his heart, he put on his old-time frank smile as he neared the rendezvous, for Jake was just then sitting up in his blankets, gaping and stretching. Seeing Tom approach, Jake asked where he had been. Tom replied that the recollection of the magnificent bath of the previous evening was so vivid in his memory that he could not think of breaking camp without repeating it, and added:—"It's just lovely, Jake."

Jake did not wait to hear more, but sprang from his bed and rushed away towards the spring. As swiftly as Tom could, he followed, and from behind the willows kept covert watch. He saw Jake throw off his few clothes, spring into the water, heard a yell of anguish, and then saw him with wonderful haste emerge and spring upon the bank, and vainly try, by swift applications of his hands to different points of his body, to arrest the intolerable pain, swearing and crying all the time.

At last Jake managed to get into his clothes and started for camp. Meeting Tom, he began with fierce invective to upbraid him for his deception. But Tom cut him short in an instant. "Hush up," said he; "would you bawl like a calf and give us away when I want to cook that other son-of-a-gun up in camp?"

Soothed by this, Jake grew quiet, and both leisurely proceeded to camp. By this time Joe had commenced to rouse up, and seeing the others approach, asked them where they had been. Tom answered cheerfully (he was holding his pantaloons away from his body in the rear at the time):—"Do you think we could break camp without one more magnificent swim? Not much."

At this Joe, getting up, cried:—"Not much, you bet!" and dashed away towards the spring.

As he disappeared behind the willows, Tom sprang for his pistol, and said to Jake?—"Get your gun, quick; it will mean business when Joe comes back." In a few seconds Joe did come. He was crying and cursing furiously, and never stopped until he caught up his pistol.

"Drop it," said Tom. "I have a dead bead on you, and so has Jake. Besides, I took all the caps off your gun."

The difficulty was finally adjusted; but the trio took their breakfast standing that morning, and, to spare the mules, they did not ride much for the succeeding three days.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A Painful Scene in a Newark Court Room.

Charles F. Fredericks, night distribution clerk in the Newark Postoffice, who was detected on Tuesday in stealing letters, was brought before Commissioner Whitehouse, in Newark, yesterday. The father of Fredericks, who is more than seventy years of age, came in and was led to the chair where the prisoner was seated. For a moment he stood trembling before him, and then resting his hands on the shoulders of his son, cried:—"Oh, Charles, Charles; you have, you have. Your mother is gone, but before she died she said you would some time break my heart." When the wife and child of the accused man entered the room the wife, regardless of those present, threw herself into his arms, and cried, "Charlie, have you done this? And have we been living upon these thefts?" "This was the first time," was the answer. The next moment his almost frienzied wife was upon her knees before the Commissioner and cried out, in an agony of grief, "Kill me, murder me! do what you will, but let me have my Charlie." She was hardly conscious when taken from the room. Examination was waived and Fredericks committed in default of $5,000 bail, to the Essex County jail.

The prisoner has been employed in the Newark postoffice for over seven years. He is connected with several Masonic organizations, and has previously had an excellent reputation.

The Worst Forms of Ruptnre

Retained and often cured with McGuire's Improved Spring Truss. Persons living at a distance can, by measuring around the body over the rupture and stating whether single or double, have a truss sent by mail or Express C. O. D. Single, $5; double, $8. Private office, Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A LEGEND.

"*Projecte in eum, non se substrahet ut cadas.*"—ST. AUGUSTINE.

There is a legend old and quaint,
Of a painter and a saint,
Told at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, where the swift River flies—
Where the berg with snowy crown
Hangs darkling o'er the town,
And circling all, the green-domed hills and castled Alps arise.

In a church at set of sun
(Thus does the story run),
Some children watched the cupola, where propped on dizzy frames,
Daniel Asam, calm and grand,
With a Heaven-directed hand,
Stood painting a colossal figure of the great St. James.

And one there whispering, praised
The painter as they gazed,
Telling how he had pondered o'er each text of Holy Word
That helps the story on
Of the brother of St. John—
Of the first Apostle who was martyred for the martyred Lord.

Every dawn of day, 'tis said,
He ate the holy bread,
And every night the knotted lash wounded his shoulders bare.
Silent he came and went
Like one whom God has sent
On a high and solemn mission, that brooks no speech but prayer.

For 'twas meet that he should pray
Who fitly would portray
The form that walked with Christ and feasted at the mystic board:
And much he needed grace
Who would picture forth the face
That had shone back in the glory of the transfigured Lord.

Thus whispered they below,
While above—within the glow
Of an isolating sunshine, the unconscious artist stood:
And where the rays did fall
Full clearly on the wall,
Leaned the Apostle, half revealed in dawning saintlihood.

Daniel Asam paused in doubt
As he traced the nimbus out—
Would the face show dimmer should he add one crowning rayiet more—
With the single-pointed spire
Tip the auroral fire
Whose curved and clustered radiance that awful forehead wore?

Hesitating, back he drew
For a more commanding view.
The children trembled where they stood, and whitened and grew faint;
And still he backward stepped,
And still forgetful, kept
His studious eyes fixed earnestly upon the bending saint.

One plank alone remained,
And then—the cruel stone
That paved the chancel and the nave two hundred feet below!
The man, enwrapped in God,
Still slowly backward trod,
And stepped beyond the platform's dizzy edge, and fell; when, lo!

Swift as a startled thought
The saint his hand had wrought
Lived and flashed downward from the dome with outstretched, saving arm!
One dazzling instant—one—
The heavenly meteor shone,
And Daniel Asam stood before the altar free from harm!

Like mist around him hung
The lingering glory clung—
He felt the pictured holy ones grow still within their frames;
He knew the light that shone
Through eyes of carven stone,
And fading up within the dome—his savior, great St. James.

Thus shall thy rescue be,"
My soul said unto me,
"It thou but cast thyself on God and trust to Him thine all;
For he who with his might
Labors with God aright
Hath angel hands about him ever, and he cannot fall!"

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG.

How to Buy Them, How to Break Them, and How the Girls of Texas Ride Them.

[Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

VICTORIA, South Tex., Jan. 29.—About the first duty that devolves upon the freshly arrived stranger in Texas, and particularly in South and West Texas, is the purchase of a horse, because of the magnificent distances over which he may find himself compelled to travel. The Texas correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* was no exception, and, upon arriving in the old Mexican town of La Bahla, on the river San Antonio, opposite the American village of Goliad, he proceeded to purchase an animal and mount himself.

Senor Lozano, a prominent and wealthy Mexican horse and cattle owner, a resident sometimes of La Bahla, sometimes of Tamaulipas, Mexico, was therefore interviewed at his little adobe house on the outskirts of the village. Senor Lozano dispatched one of his cow-boys—booted, spurred, and wearing the broad-brimmed sombrero—to bring out of his herd a horse that he represented to be a splendid animal. It was done. At the very glance it was seen that the horse—a beautiful gelding, dun, high mettled, graceful, rolling fat and sleek—was wild, and had probably been ridden few times, if ever before.

"How much do you ask for that animal?"

"Sixteen dollars in gold," answered Lozane.

"A bargain, senor.

"Can you ride him?"

"Oh certainly; never fear about that."

"Approach him, senor," the Mexican in his own language.

The correspondent did so, but the mustang—such he was—reared up on his hind legs and, with open mouth and eyes that seemed to flash lightning, made one spring at his new master. The latter dodged and rushed back, the horse in the meantime running to the length of the thirty-foot stake rope that held him.

Finally Lozano and his young man succeeded in saddling the mustang, the saddle being fastened by two strong girths under the loins. The bridle was one of those bits especially adapted to wild horses. At the same time Lozano presented the purchaser with a pair of long-shanked Mexican spurs. They were put on securely and the correspondent next prepared to mount. Fortunately, as matters subsequently proved, the scene was on the edge of the vast plain that stretches away from the river San Antonio to the southward. The cow-boy, or "*el caballero*," as he might be termed, held the reins and Lozano the left stirrup. The animal stood perfectly still as if paralyzed with fear. The correspondent's foot touched the stirrup; a second more and his right leg swung over the saddle, and he was seated in it. Then, ye gods! what bucking, pitching, rearing, pawing, and kicking! The first movement of the mustang seemed to be a kind of horizontal dash or slide, followed by a full stop. The third movement was a kicking up, in which his heels seemed at an angle of 45 deg. Then he reared and seemed determined to fall on his back, or rather on the correspondent. The latter saw his peril and hung on to the horn of the saddle like a sailor to the last spar in a cyclone. Then there was a series of perpendicular "pitching" or "bucking," as it is called among Texans, in which the mustang seemed to jump up four feet and come down perpendicularly, giving his rider a most unmerciful jolt. The "bucking" continued a quarter of an hour when the animal broke into a bad dash. His rider did nothing but rein his head in the direction of the open plain, and let him out. The race against time occupied a three or four-mile heat, during which the mustang must have beaten the Texan race horses that every spring meeting spread themselves over the State fair course at Houston. At the end of the race the horse voluntarily stopped, panting and foaming, and looked up at his rider in a way that it said, "I give up."

These mustangs or spanish horses are sprung from ancient Andalusian stock, and were introduced after the coming of Cortez and the Spanish conquest. In winter they are covered with long coarse hair, which aids them in standing the severe cold of the northers. The thick coat is shed along in April and May, and the animal then becomes sleek. The mustangs have two advantages over American horses. They are so hardy that they can live the year round without a grain of corn, fodder, hay or oats. All they want, even if you are traveling with them, is plenty of prairie grass, upon which they must, however, be allowed to graze two or three hours a day in addition to night grazing. Again, your mustang is acclimated and stands the climate better than imported stock. One of the best mustangs can now be had on the River San Antonia for $10.

They are wild, but not withstanding the people of the southern prairies are used to them, and not unfrequently the girls of South Texas, brave and adventuresome as their fathers or brothers, mount and ride these mustangs with perfect grace and unconcern. When one of them happens to "pitch" with one of these pretty riders, she does not faint or scream, as a young lady from the "Old States" would do, but grasps the reins tighter and applies the riding whip until the animal is forced to dash across the prairie.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FEEDING FOR MILK—The Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture delivered before the Dairyman's Convention at Utica, N. Y., last week, an address on "feeding for Milk." After recounting the experiences of different persons and the results of experiments on the qualities of foods, the conclusions arrived at were:

First—That few milch cows are so constituted but that their milk may be increased by a fair amount of roots, buckwheat meal or bran, rye or wheat bran, or ground oats. These will increase the flow of milk in almost any cow, in some to the degree of reducing their flesh more than if fed on hay alone.

Second—That in feeding oil meal or corn-meal, the constitution and the condition of the individual cow determine the question, in connection with the amount fed, whether the milk will be increased or diminished by the feed. One cow may stand two quarts of meal, another four, another a peck, and respond in the pail directly in proportion to the amount of her feed, and the proper test of a quality of a milch cow is not merely how much milk she will give on scanty or common pasturage, but how much she is capable of giving when full fed, with rations adapted to develop her highest milking qualities. These are the kind of cows we want in our dairies, and we are more likely to obtain them by breeding ourselves from some breed that has these properties established as a family trait, than to trust to our shrewdness and skill in buying those that have been raised by others, for we are then governed by the appearance of the animals alone, and can not have these other elements as guides. Their family habits as milkers lie back of and sometimes exceed in influence any outward appearances. There are other reasons in favor of breeding our own milking stock. But this fact alone should be sufficient to secure that practice. We can breed a stock of cows that will uniformly prove good, that will occasionally produce milkers of great excellence. In a good milking family, one that for generations has produced milkers, the adage that "a good cow may produce a bad calf" rarely proves true: it is only applicable to those chance good cows that are found here and there, and many of which are the only ones of excellence for many generations.

BEE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—At the Bee Keeper's Convention in Syracuse last week the following questions were pssented by the Committee on Questions:

Question.—What position should the honey occupy in the broad chamber in the winter in order to meet success? Answer.—Full combs in the center; the other committeemen favored the outside. An animated discussion was provoked by this answer, in which several persons participated. Question.—Can water be fed inside of the hive in the spring to advantage? Answer.—Yes, by two of the committee, and no by the other. Question.—Is teasel honey superior to white clover and basswood honey? Answer.—Yes, by one of the committee. Mr. Doolittle said it was not, only in looks. Teasel honey is the whitest honey known. Mr. H, Root said that during the war, when teasels were largely cultivated, his honey was dark, but since the decreased cultivation his honey was whiter. Question.—Will the queen of the second swarm get impregnated while swarming, or will she have to come out another time for that purpose? Answer.—She sometimes does so, but as a rule she comes out again for that purpese. Question.—Do the bees acting as nurses, alter in any respect the natures of the young queens, or bees nursed? Answer.—No. Question.—Can virgin queens be successfully introducnd? If so, how is it done? Answer.—Yes; leave the colony queen three or four days less. Cut off all cells and put in a very young queen. Question.—May not the trouble of lazy and unprofitable Italians come from breeding for color? Answer. Yes, question. What is the best use to make of our buckwheat honey? Answer. Sell it. Question. Is basswood better than pine for honey boxes? Answer. No. Question. Can bees that are swarming in the air be controlled so that they can not abscond when the bee-keeper is near? Answer. Yes, by previously clipping the queen's wings. Question. What is the cause of foul brood? Answer. Unknown. Question. What is the remedy for foul brood? Answer. By one of the committee—Twenty-one days after swarming, shake of all the bees from the combs in parent stock, and destroy the combs. By two of the committe—Shake the bees into an empty hive or bag and destroy the combs at once, and forty-eight hours after give the bees a hive which you wish them to occupy permanently.

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.—An important experiment was made at the Rhode Island State farm last year for the purpose of testing the comparative merits of various manures

An oblong field containing five and one-half acres of land of very uniform quality, was selected for the experiment. It was divided into five lots of precisely one acre each, and midway of the field, a narrower lot containing half an acre. Upon this half acre no manure or fertilizer of any description was used, to obtain from it the natural yield of the land. Upon the first acre was put four cords of barnyard manure; on the second lot an equal value of Darling's animalized fertilizer; on the third, of ground bons and muriate of potash; on the fourth, of Lobos island guano, and on the fifth acre, of the Stockbridge fertilizer. The whole field was planted with Early Rose potatoes, and received the same treatment, with the exception of the differences in fertilizers. The climatic influences were of course the same for all the plots, and the soil and exposure were so nearly alike as to make the experiment in every way a fair one. The half acre, with any fertilizer, produced at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre, showing this to be the natural yield of the land. The acre dressed with barnyard manure (this and all the other fertilizers were spread upon the ground broadcast and harrowed in) produced 137 bushels of potatoes, showing an increase over the natural yield of the land of eighty-seven bushels. The several plots dressed with Darling's animalized fertilizer, ground bone and muriate of potash, and Lobos Island guano, show comparatively slight differences in the crop produced. All of these fertilizers, though much inferior to barnyard manure, more than paid for themselves, in the increased yield of the first year. The acre dressed with three formulæ of the Stockbridge fertilizer, each of which is claimed to increase the natural yield by fifty bushels, should, on that basis of calculation, have produced 200 bushels of potatoes. It in fact, however, produced only a fraction over seventy-five bushels, an increase of but twenty-five bushels over the natural yield of the land, or one sixth of what was claimed for it. It is hardly necessary to say that this does not pay for the cost of the fertilizer. To properly estimate the significance of these experiments, it is important to know the kind of soil upon which they were made. It was a somewhat heavy loam, rather deficient in vegetable matter. Had the soil lighter, with plenty of humus, the results might have been different.

THE HESSIAN FLY.—This destructive insect made its appearance in the wheat fields last fall to a considerable extent and did much damage; but one fact connected with its appearance or rather reappearance, should be carefully borne in mind—that it is only the early sown wheat that is attacked, and this mostly when early sowing is followed by a long spell of mild weather, like that of last autumn, during which the grain becomes quite rampant. Wheat sown the last of September or the beginning of October—which is early enough in most years—is seldom if ever attacked by the fly. There is a statement now before us of a farmer in Western New York, who says that while he sowed his wheat as late as the 18th and 20th of September, his neighbors sowed in the latter end of August; and that while his crop was wholly free from the fly, and yielded over twenty-nine bushels to the acre, the crops of his neighbors were nearly destroyed. He further says that a barrel of salt to the acre will destroy the midge and cause the grain to ripen from three to six days earlier. We think there is wisdom in his statement.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE SWEET POTATO VINE.—This really desirable vine for the house is a rapid grower, and is much more delicate in appearance under house culture than when growing out of doors. Select—the earlier the better—a well-ripened tuber of the vigorous growing Red Nansemond variety, eight or ten inches long, and four or five inches in diameter. A dark-colored hyacinth glass is a suitable and pretty holder for the potato, but a common glass fruit can or small earthen jar will do. Fill the vessel with rain water, and stand the potato in the mouth of it, allowing only two or three inches of the bulb to go down into the water. Set it in a warm, bright place to sprout, filling up the holder with water as fast as it evaporates. Probably a great many sprouts will start at once or in quick succession; break off all but three or four of these, and your vine will be much longer and more luxuriant. Nothing will now be needed for the perfection of the vine except to keep the vessel filled with rain-water.—*Western Farmer.*

A BROTHER AND SISTER,

And What Sends Them to the Ohio Penitentiary.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Among the prisoners received at the Penitentiary during the week were Lonsdale P. Spensley and his sister, Rachel H. Whipp, of Medina County. They deserve more than the simple notice usually accorded to Penitentiary arrivals, not particularly on account of being distinguished citizens who had once stood on the topmost round of the ladder in social or political life, but by placing their names on record and connecting them with one of the most fiendish of outrages. The woman was the second wife of a wealthy farmer, who came to this country a poor man, but, being blessed with good health, shrewd and economical, he amassed considerable real estate and other property. When his first wife died Mrs. Whipp, who was then a widow, placed herself in the old man's way, and, through professed sympathy, won the game and was married. All went well for a while, but the wife and her brother wanted the property. As the old gentleman had no heirs, it was decided to put him out of the way. This done, the property would revert to the widow. One night, as the old gentleman lay asleep, the attempt was made to hang him, and then report that he had committed suicide. In the attempt to carry out their murderous intentions they were thwarted, the husband fighting for his life and escaping. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of seven years each. The woman is said to be in an interesting condition, but it is not even suspected the husband is the cause thereof.

OFF THE BENCH.

A Judge Retires Because of his Love of Drink.

Judge W. J. Sands, Criminal Judge in the Fourteenth Judicial District Kentucky, has tendered his resignation to Governor McCreary, and it has been accepted. Judge Sands received the Democratic nomination for Criminal Judge over several competitors and was elected in August, 1876, by a large majority. He is apparently a very young man, said to be well versed in the law, but alas! he had his misfortune, being the victim of strong drink, and hence his forced resignation. Last October, while he was holding Court in Lewis County, he, while being very much under the influence of liquor, declared his intention to resign. After sobering up, however, he changed his mind, and continued to exercise the duties of his office. In Maysville last Tuesday the Grand Jury of Mason County brought in an indictment against him, charging that he did, while being Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, on the — day of January and at divers times before and since then, willfully became drunk and disorderly, and did also willfully neglect and fail to hold his Court; and, also, that he was guilty of willful misconduct in office. Judge Sands recognized the responsible duties of his position, and preferred resignation rather than continuation in office, and he has a host of friends in his District who, while deploring his infirmity, will honor his integrity. It remains now for the Governor to fill the vacancy by appointment.

PIO NONO—FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

It was in Sinigaglia: at a shrine;
An aged woman knelt, and bow'd her head;
Upon her face a sorrow half divine,
As to her neighbors worshipping she said,
In mournful accents, "The good Pope is dead!"

Then she recalled his gentle ways and face,
When but an humble priest his flock he fed
With words of wisdom and exceeding grace,
And tears fell fast as tenderly she said,
To sobbing kindred, "The good Pope is dead!"

What he had done for comfort of the poor,
The widow and the orphan, and to spread
The joy of heavenly love from door to door,
This she remembered as with reverent head,
She still repeated, "The good Pope is dead!"

Along the bay the winter sun shone bright,
And o'er the crisp, cool waters gaily sped
The lateen sails, like wings of life and light,
While fervently with heaven her sad voice plead
For saintly glory for the good Pope is dead.

Above her rose the vast Cathedral's dome;
From niche and vault shone many a sculptured head
Of Saints who toiled to build a mightier Rome
Than Cæsar knew; unheeding them she said,
Filled with his presence, "The good Pope is dead!"

So shall all people say, forgetting strife,
As o'er the world the mournful tidings spread,
How well he walked the thorny ways of life,
And o'er the darkest paths the sweetness shed
Of love and gentleness—the good Pope is dead!

Cincinnati Commercial.

THE SILVER BILL.

Analysis of the Vote—Just a Two-thirds Vote of a Full Senate.

Following is the analysis of the vote on the Silver bill passed with amendments in the Senate on Saturday:

THE AFFIRMATIVE VOTE

was made up of twenty-three Republicans, twenty-four Democrats and one Independent, Mr. Davis of Illinois. Three of the absent or paired members would have voted for the bill—Harris (Dem.) of Tennesse, Patterson (Rep) of South Carolina, both of whom were paired, and Ransom (Dem.) of North Carolina, who was prevented by sickness from being present. These three votes increase the affirmative vote to fifty-one, made up of twenty-four Republicans, twenty-six Democrats, and the one Independent. An examination of the vote shows that the Senators from the following States were solidly in favor of the bill:

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The bill also received one vote from each of the following States:

California, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon and South Carolina.

THE NEGATIVE VOTE

included fourteen Republicans and seven Democrats. Two of these not voting were paired and would have voted against the bill. These were Hill of Georgia, and Butler of South Carolina, both Democrats. Their votes would have increased the negative to twenty-three, including fourteen Republicans and nine Democrats. The Senators of the following States voted solidly against the bill:

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The bill was also opposed by one Senator from each of the following States:

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and Oregon.

The only New England Senator who did not vote against the bill was Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, who did not vote at all. Outside of New England, the only States solidly opposed to the bill were New York and New Jersey. Two Pacific Coast Senators—Sargent (Rep.) of California, and Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon—voted against the bill. The only Western Senator who voted was Christiancy (Rep.) of Michigan. The opposition from the South and Southwest was much stronger, and included Bayard of Delaware, Hill of Georgia, Whyte of Maryland, Lamar of Mississippi, and Butler of South Carolina.

TWO UNRECORDED SENATORS.

The only Senator beside Mr. Eaton whose views on the bill are not recorded is Mr. Sharon of Nevada, who has not yet appeared in his seat since the opening of the present Congress.

JUST A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF A FULL SENATE.

Leaving Eaton and Sharon out of the count, the vote stood 51 to 23, which is precisely a two-thirds majority of a full Senate, and one more than a two-thirds majority of those voting or on record in favor of the bill.

THE PAIRING BUSINESS.

The only pairs announced were even ones, which may excite some comment. But it should be remembered that the question of a two-thirds vote was not involved, except by reason of the general interest of the public, and no Senator opposed to the bill could ask for a double pair when it was only a question of a majority. If the bill is vetoed by the President, double pairs will be demanded, of course, as even pairs would give the friends of the measure a decided advantage.

Anecdotes of the Late Pope.

The gossips told of his having been a Freemason and of his having fallen in love with a beautiful English girl what time he wore the breastplate of the Guarda Nobile. History recorded of him that he, when elected pope, warned his steward: "When I was bishop I spent a dollar a day for my personal expenses; when I was cardinal I spent one dollar and a half, and now that I am pope you must not go beyond two dollars" that he received favorably the petition of the old market-gardener, who, having lost his horse, walked beldly into the palace to beg one from the Quirinal stables; and when a majority of the balls cast into the ballot-box by his councillors on the question of an anmesty were black, he placed his white cap over them and said, "Now they are all white;" that in the early days of his administration the rage for the papal colors, yellow and white, was such that boiled eggs were a breakfast *de regle* with Romans. How he kept to the last his kindly humor and caustic wit, is it not recorded? "My daughter," he said to a tall American girl, "one blessing is not enough for you—I must give you two." "They say women are the most beautiful," he said, as one day he halted with a brilliant train of dignitaries of the church before a splendid peacock in the garden; "no, no: it is our sex that is always the most brilliant. "What!" he said, as he threw away a book wherein the pious author spoke of a saintly character who could not escape one snare—that of marriage; "shall it be said that the church has six sacraments and a snare?" When a soldier of the French garrison asked the pope to say a mass for him personally, with no other auditor present, in the pope's own chapel, his holiness consented, and bade him come on the morrow. "To-morrow I must see some of the boys off," replied the soldier, "but the

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1878.

SILVER LINING.

There are some rather humorous phases about the silver business. For months the New York, Boston and Baltimore papers have been running over with predictions that as soon as the infamous repudiating swindle—that's the way they generally spoke of the Silver bill—showed a majority in the Senate and House sufficient to overcome the President's veto there would be a tumble in Government securities, gold would go up "kiting," and there would be a terrific flow of bonds home from Europe. These Wall street experts asserted this confidently, and labored so hard to produce the results they prophesied that almost everybody expected the gold and bond market would be flurried over the vote on Saturday morning in the Senate. Even the friends of remonetization, confident the ultimate results would demonstrate its wisdom, were prepared for an advance in gold on Saturday. But instead of that the market, and remember it was manipulated by hostile influences, showed a marked decline in gold and advance in bonds both on Saturday and Monday. Does it not seem reasonable that the assured remonetization of silver has already had an effect in appreciating silver values and bringing down gold? We have always held that this would be the result of replacing the single standard by the double standard, and are now confirmed in the faith. The money article in the New York *Evening Post* of Monday—a journal positively indecent in its abuse of the silver advocates—is forced to make these confessions, in regard to the fall in gold after the passage of the Silver bill:

It is useless to disguise the fact that this reception of the news is very different from what careful and experienced men in and out of the financial markets calculated that it would be; and it will not be surprising if the silver advocates claim that after all it is, as they said it would be, a good thing for the country to remonetize silver; that the public credits will not be injured by it; and that all those who have thought differently were grossly mistaken. It will be well to reserve judgment on these points until the bill not only has become a law but until its practical workings have been witnessed; and this we say while freely admitting that the first reception of the bill, in the market, to a certain extent, *justifies the silver men in boasting that their views were correct.* And let us here say that although the bill as it left the Senate was different from the Bland bill in important particulars, it nevertheless retained the discreditable feature of making United States bonds payable in silver dollars worth at the time but a trifle more than ninety cents; this is the particular feature of the bill which should have had the most influence in the foreign markets. The fact that the free coinage section was stricken out does not modify what is discreditable in the bill; it will simply operate to defer the time when the effects of the bill will force themselves upon the markets.

The *Post* has proved a score of times to its own satisfaction that the Silver bill would create a panic in the gold market. A Black Friday was the least that was expected—but the reverse is proved to be the case; silver has advanced in London, and the Government credit has been strengthened by an advance in greenbacks and bonds.

The passage of the Silver bill demonstrates another important fact, and that is that the combined press of the eastern cities, backed up by the money and bondholding influence, is no longer, as heretofore, potent in controlling the American Congress. The newspapers of New England, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore made a determined and united warfare on the Silver bill. The religious press, so-called, which is always on the side of the money bags against the people, joined with singular unanimity in this crusade, and almost assumed to level the anathemas of their churches against the alleged "silver swindle" and "repudiation." Put it all amounted to nothing. The secular and "evangelical" press, banded in the interest of the Wall street wreckers, had no more influence in securing the ends they aimed for than a cross-roads newspaper. Their extravagant denunciation rather helped the bill than otherwise.

We think it is a legitimate inference from this that the power has departed from the East, and this nation will hereafter be ruled by ideas dominant in the great Mississippi Valley rather than those born of the greed and avarice of the money centres. The repeal of the Resumption law, and the replacing National Bank notes with greenbacks are the next steps in the forward movement.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

We printed in THE POST some weeks ago an extract from a paper in the *North American Review*, by General RICHARD TAYLOR, to the effect that General GRANT, when placed in command of the Union armies, in March, 1864, consulted with President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON as to the plan of a campaign against Richmond, and was required by those officials to adopt the overland route as a political necessity, although he warned them that it would involve the useless sacrifice of a hundred thousand men. General TAYLOR intimated in a rather broad way that General GRANT was his authority for the statement. In fact, GRANT only could have made it.

The late ex-Secretary WELLES, in the March *Atlantic*, discusses the question, and accepting General GRANT as General TAYLOR's authority, does not hesitate to accuse him of vanity, falsehood and incapacity. Mr. WELLES' purpose was to shield Mr. LINCOLN, who, he says, always yielded to the professional knowledge of his generals. In the opinion of Mr. WELLES, the advance by way of the James river was the only feasible scheme for a campaign against Richmond, and he thinks that General GRANT, if influenced to choose the overland route through the wilderness, was influenced by STANTON and HALLECK, with whom he had a consultation on his first visit to Washington. Of the motives which induce GRANT to shift the responsibility for the march which was once considered his peculiar glory, Mr. WELLES says:

But time has elapsed, and history is recording the terrible and apparently unnecessary waste of life; the General begins to feel his responsibility for the immolation, and an attempt is now made to relieve him, and impose the responsibility upon others.

The peculiar characteristics of Gen. GRANT, which made him callous to the expenditure of human life, and his incapacity for conceiving an original plan, are insisted upon by Mr. WELLES as explaining his adoption of the direct line of operations; and the evils which his lack of genius brought upon the country are certainly not extenuated. This is one specimen of several passages setting forth his failure and its fearful cost in blood:

The garrison has been stripped of troops to keep the armies in full force; yet nothing had been accomplished after reaching the James, from whence McClellan had been recalled, except the sacrifice of nearly one-half of the army. General Grant possessed great tenacity and persistency—high qualities in a commander—which enabled him to hold on to what he had in hand, and to press forward as long as he was reinforced and sustained by the Administration; but unfortunately he was endowed with no genius, with little strategic skill, nor had he the power to originate plans and devise measures to overcome his skillful and able antagonist. He reached the banks of the James, and he remained there, accomplishing nothing further, while the country was daily expecting to hear of the fall of Richmond.

The pith of the ex-Secretary's accusation, and it was probably the last paper he wrote for publication, is that General GRANT, to free his own military record from reproach, circulated falsehoods concerning a man who no longer lives to refute them. And that man was LINCOLN.

NEW IDEAS AND NEW ISSUES.

The debate in the Senate and House on Tuesday, in which the war was fought over again, no matter how eloquent the speeches or palpable the hits, reads very prosy. Within a few months the country has got away from war issues, and no stirring up the old embers of sectional strife meets with an appreciative response from the people. Even the electoral swindle—"the question of questions," as Mr. TILDEN put it—is sinking out of sight, unless recalled by some tid-bit of personal scandal, or the prospective punishment, in the regular course of law, of the more conspicuous rogues. The country has entered upon a new political era, with new issues, and the probability of new leaders and a modification of existing party divisions. Questions are coming into prominence that require in their discussion thorough information and logical treatment. We are getting to the exact science of politics, where there is no place for the rip-roaring spouters of the anti-slavery, the war and the reconstruction periods. Those questions developed a class of public men gifted with strong lungs, unrivalled powers of denunciation, and great professions of patriotism and philanthropy. It required but little political culture to talk by the hour on them; the stock arguments were familar to every one, and all that was necessary for political success was to praise your own loyalty, abuse your neighbor's, and keep a few steps in advance of the people in raiding the south, boosting the freedmen, and abusing the Democrats.

But events have been moving so fast since the South was remanded to home rule, that all these questions of sections and race, loyalty and disloyalty, seem to belong to a past generation. The active intellect of the country is to-day grappling new issues thrown to the front with unexampled rapidity by the depressed condition of commerce, manufactures, labor and agriculture. The East, with its immense wealth, community of interest, and united press, has lost its grip on Federal legislation; it must abdicate its pretensions to supremacy just as the South was forced to by the rebellion. Westward the star of empire *has* taken its way, and the policy of the nation—foreign and domestic—political and financial—will be hereafter determined by the States and people of the great Mississippi valley, stretching from the western slope of the Alleghenies to the eastern ridges of the Rocky mountains. This is no prophecy of what is to come, but a statement of results already reached. The natural alliance between the West and South is an accomplished fact, fairly indicated by the debates and votes of the present Congress.

It is not difficult to forecast the new brood of questions that will present themselves as the occasion arises. The remonetization of silver, the repeal of the Resumption law, and the substitution of Greenbacks for National Bank notes are now before Congress, and will be pressed to a successful determination. Victory in one contest is encouragement for the next. The Greenback cause has gained by the two-third vote on the Silver bill, and the news comes to-day that the Senate Finance Committee has voted in favor of the bill repealing the resumption date. The engine has been reversed. The country is no longer to be governed in the interest of bonded capital, and for the sole purpose of increasing its gains, but rather in the interest of labor and those industrial investments of capital that promote the general welfare.

We believe the great Democratic party of the nation, responds to the changed political conditions of the day. From its origin the Democracy has been the party of the people in all struggles against monopolies and corporations. It is so to-day; and if it should happen, as it probably will, that leaders and factions attempt to impede its course, they will be cast aside, just as they were when JACKSON led the fight forty years ago, in a battle involving pretty much the same general ideas as now face the American people.

THE NEW POPE.

On the third ballot in the Conclave of Cardinals, Wednesday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, Cardinal JOACHIM PECCI was elected Pope—being, according to Catholic authority, the two hundred and sixtieth Pontiff in direct and regular succession. The number of Cardinals present was sixty-two, an unprecedently large number—the largest, it is said, ever before assembled in Conclave. The announcement of the election was made to the people of Rome from the Vatican with the traditional formalities and ceremonies. The new Pope assumes the title of LEO XIII,, which, with GREGORY and PIUS, appear to be favorite pontifical names of modern times. There have been sixteen GREGORIES, and the late Pontiff was the ninth PIUS. The last LEO—the twelfth of the name—was elected Pope in 1823. After his death the Holy See was vacant forty-nine days, when PIUS VIII was elected, and after a pontificate of but one year was succeeded on his death by GREGORY XVI. His reign extended from 1831 to 1846, when PIUS IX commenced his long pontificate.

The new Pope was born at Carpenetto, in Southern Italy, on March 2, 1810, and is sixty-eight years of age, or fourteen years older than PIUS IX. when elected. There are few materials at hand for a biographical sketch. He was created a Cardinal on December 19, 1853, and prior to his election was Archbishop of Perouse, and Chamberlain to the late Pope. A *Herald* correspondent, writing from Rome immediately after the death of PIUS IX., mentioned Cardinal PECCI as among the probable candidates, and made this lucky hit in the way of prophecy:

It is useless to lay stress on the obscurity in which each of the Cardinals seem to take pleasure in shrouding the result of the approaching vote. Nevertheless, by slight indications—so slight that the pen is powerless to reproduce them, but which are not the less clear to my mind—I think that I can fix upon the name that will issue successfully from the balloting urns. It is that of Cardinal Pecci.

The same correspondent having interviewed Cardinal PECCI gave these impressions of the prelate:

His Eminence is a likely candidate for the Papacy, although a "moderate"—a "moderate," although a Papal chamberlain, and a chamberlain, although an enemy of Antonelli. He was to have been created cardinal at the request of a Protestant, King Leopold I. of Belgium, to whom he had been sent as Nuncio by Gregory XVI.; but on the death of the latter, Pius IX., yielding to the vindictiveness of Antonelli, allowed seven years to elapse before he gave him the hat. Of high intellect, of a well tried and energetic nature, his Eminence has made not only an excellent bishop, but has realized the type of a perfect cardinal. As an administrator he managed to clear Benevento of smuggling and brigandage, as well as of the underhand intrigues of the party of the papacy. As a man of intelligence he does not regard with such a pessimist eye as his colleagues the reciprocal sensations of the Church and society. He has evidently found a solution in his own mind for existing and eventual difficulties. His position as Camerlingue (chamberlain) is certainly not favorable to his chances of election to the Papal throne, but he has occupied it so short a time that he has not had time to create any jealousies or enmities. His Eminence is tall and thin. His features have an aristocratic stamp, and are characterized by great finesse. He has a resemblance at once to Voltaire and Richelieu. The voice is not disagreeably acrid, it is so nasal in its tones, but one soon gets accustomed to this peculiarity, owing to its fullness and resonance. Although simple in manners, His Eminence is of all the Cardinals the one who carries himself with most pontifical majesty, resembling in this Pius IX., who, in his early days, passed for incomparable.

The election of Cardinal PECCI has its political significance, if we may credit the telegrams from Rome. The party called the "moderates," among the Cardinals was divided between Cardinals PECCI and FRANCHI, while the "irreconcilables" favored Cardinals BILIO and SIMEONI. These terms have reference to the relations between the Vatican and the Italian court, growing out of the absorption of the states of the church by VICTOR EMMANUEL'S government, as well as subsequent legislation confiscating church property. It is probable if the telegraphic definitions are correct that the official relations between the new Pontiff and King HUMBERT'S government will be of a more cordial character than those between PIUS IX. and VICTOR EMMANUEL.

We notice in the foreign dispatches that, according to the London *Observer*, Russia has indicated to England a desire that the United States, as a great maritime power, should participate in the approaching Congress of European powers on the Eastern question at Baden-Baden. England does not object. If this should prove true, which we very much doubt, we hope that Mr. HAYES and Mr. EVARTS will respond to the invitation with the most emphatic "no," they are capable of. We want nothing to do with the complications of European politics; we have no interest, near or remote, whether Russia swallows Turkey, or whether the Dardanelles are opened to foreign war ships, or whether the autonomy of Bulgaria is assured, or Servia, Roumania or Montenegro receive "compensation" in territory. If the Administration will refer to WASHINGTON'S farewell address it will find a warning against "entangling alliances" with European Powers, which is as wise and patriotic now as the day it was uttered. Our ways are different from their ways, and our system of governing from their's. We have enough to attend to on this continent; and the MONROE doctrine gives comfortable assurance that European Powers won't meddle with our concerns. Possibly Mr. HAYES may wish to glorify some of his adherents by sending them to Baden-Baden, but it is to be hoped he will forbear. General GRANT is floating around loose in Europe or Africa, deadheading it, and it is barely possible the idea of an American representative at Baden-Baden may be intended to make a place for this distinguished gift-taker. But even to fix GRANT we must not depart from our traditional policy.

It has been the hue and cry of the bondholders' daily organs in the Eastern cities that the passage of the Silver bill would destroy the value of United States securities and send gold up "higher than a kite." But this prognostication, like all other prophecies of a prejudiced class, falls to the ground in the presence of a fact; for on Saturday, after the passage of the Silver bill was made known, gold which sold in New York on Friday at 102¼, receded to 102, and Government securities advanced all through the list. Monday in the noon dispatches gold was quoted at 101½ in New York, which we believe is the lowest figure it has yet touched. If gold had gone up a few points the goldite papers would have howled it was because of the passage of the Silver bill; and now that it has gone down we think the same reason may be safely assigned. Silver goes up and gold comes down. Cause and effect.

BISMARCK, who is supposed to know a great deal about what is going on in Europe, made a speech yesterday in the German Parliament, in which he said there would be no European war. The Congress will meet before the middle of March, but the date has not been agreed upon. In the Austrian Parliament the Ministry stated some of the peace stipulations were objectionable, and could not receive their acquiescence. There is no doubt that Austria, like England, is preparing for war in case the present negotiations should fail. At Pesth 80,000 troops have been quietly assembled, and contracts made for forwarding provisions to them if they should take the field. The British fleet in Turkish waters has been reinforced. It is tolerably clear Russia will have to abate her demands at the conference, or run the risk of a conflict with Austria and England. Germany, BISMARCK said, will not interfere. She will be busy watching France.

SENATOR JONES of Nevada, if not a statesman will make himself one if he keeps on. In the debate upon the Silver bill on Friday night, he uttered a few words which contained more wisdom than is to be found in the whole speeches upon the subject by BLAINE, CONKLING and that class of public men:

Mr. Sargent said: "He would like to inquire by what authority greenbacks could be reissued after being redeemed."

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, argued it was no more a redemption of a greenback to give a silver dollar for it than to give anything else for it. The people wanted to redeem with labor. There were three millions of men walking about the country to-day waiting for a chance to redeem greenbacks. They wanted to give a whole day's work for one of them. He favored the reissue of greenbacks, and said all over the country labor was being crucified, and those who hold evidence of indebtedness were being enriched.

JONES has got the idea. Verily he is not far from the Kingdom—at least as regards the true theory of (greenback) redemption.

UNUSUAL interest was manifested on Tuesday in the ward elections in the two cities. So far as could be judged from the meagre returns received last night, there was a slight Democratic gain in Common Council, though not sufficient to overbalance the Republican majority. This, of course, gives the election for city officials to be held next January by Councils to the Republicans but this was expected. In the Fifth ward the contest was decidedly lively for Aldermanic honors. Alderman Reilly was the successful candidate. His majority is about 200. The public of Allegheny evidently do not desire to own the gas works if reliance is to be placed on reports received of the vote on that question. They voted "nay" by a large majority

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington special Tuesday says it has leaked out the real purpose in postponing the meeting of the National Democratic Committee from February 22d to May 22d was to to nip in the bud a scheme quietly hatched whereby JOHN G. THOMPSON was to have been elected Chairman. Senator THURMAN has been actively at work and had secured enough votes in THOMPSON'S favor, to have made his chances for election as Chairman almost assured. It is alleged that Senator BARNUM got wind of the scheme, and while he is anxious to retire from the Chairmanship, he was not willing that it should fall into THOMPSON'S hands if he could prevent it, and hence had the meeting deferred. An intrigue for 1880 was at the bottom of the movement.

THE Senate on Tuesday had an interesting debate on restoring to the pension rolls the veterans of the war of 1812, cut off for sympathy with the rebellion. There are only about a hundred of these old soldiers in the South, and none of them are under eighty years of age, and as they were over sixty when the rebellion broke out they could not have been active participants. BLAINE, for a wonder, championed this measure of conciliation and kindness and did it well. It passed 38 to 8; and the small-souled Senators who voted in the negative were ANTHONY, CAMERON of Wisconsin, EDMUNDS, HAMLIN, MCMILLAN, MORRELL, OGLESBY, KELLER. The whole eight, boiled down, wouldn't make an average man.

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency on Tuesday by a vote of seven to two, agreed to report the bill printed elsewhere providing for the gradual substitution of greenbacks for the national bank currency. We believe it will pass the House and very likely the Senate. It is a measure of right and justice. The idea of paying the national banks thirty millions a year for the privilege of loaning their own notes at current rates is the greatest absurdity of the age. Greenbacks will answer every purpose, especially as they are the notes in which the national currency is redeemable.

THERE is another proposition before Congress for the restoration of suffrage in the District of Columbia, but the property holders fight shy of it as they are overborne by the crowds of vagrant negroes that infest that city. The Washington *Star* prints five columns of interviews with business men on the subject, from which it appears that not more than one in twenty of the people are in favor of government by suffrage. The reason, we suppose, is if the government of the District is Congressional rather than local, Congress must provide the wherewithal, and taxes will be reduced to a minimum.

IN the local elections throughout the State on Tuesday, the Democrats carried Pottstown, Lock Haven, Allentown, Chester, Oil City, Williamsport and York. The Republicans carried Norristown, Easton, West Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon and Erie. The Greenbackers carried Shenandoah, Bellefonte, Titusville, Meadville and Scranton, and the Independents carried Bethlehem and Pottsville. The gains are about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, with a tendency to the Greenback party at the expense of both.

THE Indiana Democratic State Convention was a monster gathering. About one thousand delegates were in attendance, and Governor HENDRICKS presided and made a speech referring to the Louisiana criminals. The resolutions indicate the politics of the future. They demand greenbacks in lieu of national bank notes; oppose syndicate pending operations, and demand legislation that will encourage the absorption of the national debt by our own people for the investment of their savings.

MR. WATTERSON of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of yesterday, has this in reference to Mr. HEWITT'S recent speech and card on the Presidential steal:

In the end the complete history of the mismanagement of the Democratic campaign after the selection of Mr. Tilden, will unfold itself. It will then be found that Mr. Tilden himself was opposed to the Electoral Bill, and made his opposition sufficiently distinct to Mr. Hewitt; that Hewitt suppressed Mr. Tilden's telegrams and went ahead in spite of his master, and but that it was unsafe to swap horses in the middle of the stream, Mr. Hewitt would have been superseded in the middle of January.

THE London *Times* of Tuesday brings confusion to the goldite papers by recording the fact that United States bonds in that market advanced in value instead of falling, on receipt of the news of the passage of the Silver bill by the Senate. The *Chronicle*, which croaked so dismally about the destruction of American credit, has our sympathies. JOHN SHERMAN, we should say, would also be hunting a small hole.

THE famine in China, the London *Times* of Tuesday says, may precipitate myriads of Chinese from the stricken districts to the United States as soon as a way is opened to them. The *Times* predicts "the Chinese difficulty may soon become a greater menace to the future of the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst." We should think this was prompt advice to stop the flow of Celestials.

THE educational interest is going into the fight for Governor on the Republican side. General BEAVER of the State Agricultural College, and Superintendent WICKERSHAM are both in the field, just for the fun of the thing of course, as CAMERON and MACKEY have agreed on HOYT.

ONE remarkable result of the development of silver mining in Utah, Colorado, and Nevada has been an immense addition to the production of lead, which, in those States, is found combined with the silver. Up to the year 1873 the lead supply of the United States had been from 15,000 tons to 20,000 tons a year, most of which came from Illinois and Missouri, and was consumed west of the Alleghanies. The Atlantic States, consequently, got all their lead from abroad, and its price at one time was as high as fifteen cents a pound. In 1873, however, the silver mines turned out 18,000 tons of the baser metal; in 1874, 20,000; in 1875, 31,200; in 1876, 33,630; while last year they yielded 45,311 tons. At the same time, the yield of the Illinois and Missouri mines increased so that the total production of the United States was 73,000 tons in 1877, against 16,000 tons in 1870. Naturally, importations from abroad have stopped, and the price of the metal has gradually fallen from eight cents per pound at the beginning of 1873, until last week it dropped below four cents. If its price goes on to fall to three and a half cents, its exportation will be profitable.

DR. R. V. WILSON of Clearfield, died in that borough on the 13th inst., in his fiftieth year. Dr. Wilson ranked with the first men in his section of the State as a man of talent, intelligence and accomplishments. In his profession he had attained to marked eminence, and was held in the highest esteem by the medical profession. At the time of his death he was a member of the Geological Commission, created by an act of the Legislature, some years since, to perfect the geological survey of the State. The duties of this trust were peculiarly suited to his taste and intellect, and his associates very soon became impressed with his rare fitness for the station, which impression they did not hesitate to express.

GIDEON WELLES died immediately after writing a paper for the *Atlantic*, in which he proved that General Grant's fame was a hollow and blood-stained cheat. As Grant did not hesitate to defile the grave of Sumner it is quite likely that he will assault the memory of Welles as soon as he can extricate himself from the torturous enfoldings of the Nile.

THE CONCLAVE.

An Account of the Way a Pope is Elected.

The Proceedings When the Conclave is in Session.

We copy the following picturesque description of the Conclave from T. Adolphus Trollope's book "The Papal Conclaves, As They Were and As They Are," recently published in England and not yet reprinted in this country:

"After the service and breakfast the cardinals go, accompanied by the conclavists, to the Sistine chapel, to proceed to the first scrutiny. One of the conclavists, at the door of the chapel, hands to his cardinal a closed desk containing the ruled and prepared register for the day's voting, the schedule especially prepared for giving the votes, the cardinal's seal and materials for sealing and writing requisites.

"The Conclave then retire, and the doors of the chapel are closed. Each cardinal is enthroned under a canopy so arranged that they all can be let down but one when the new Pope is chosen. In the middle of the floor are six little tables furnished with everything necessary to the business on hand. On the table in front of the altar is a tablet with seventy holes in it, answering to the number of cardinals when the college is full, together with a purple box containing as many balls of wood as there are cardinals, with the name of a cardinal on each of them. From this box every morning are drawn the three scrutators and three cardinals to attend any invalids who may be confined to their cells. The balls with the names of the cardinals are placed in the respective holes of the tablets just mentioned, and are allowed to remain there during the entire time of each scrutiny. Finally, there is also on this large table the form of oath to be used in putting the voting papers into the urn, and two urns with their dishes beneath them, which, during the time of scrutiny, are placed in the altar; also a box with a slit in the lid, and a lock and key, which the cardinals appointed to receive the votes of their invalid colleagues carry round locked to the cells of the latter, and into the slit the sick cardinals put their folded papers containing their votes with their own hands. Behind the altar there is a little iron fireplace, with a tube chimney communicating with the outer air.

"At the close of each scrutiny in which no election has been accomplished, owing to the requisite number of votes not having been given to one single cardinal, all the voting papers are placed, together with a portion of straw, in this grating, which is then inserted in the iron stove, and the whole is set on fire by a match lighted from a tinder-box, so that the burning creates a dense smoke, by which all Rome, eagerly on the watch, is informed that no election has taken place at that day's scrutinies. This is the celebrated 'Slumata,' of which so much has been heard, and on which so many bets have been decided. It serves also as a signal to the artillerymen, who are on the watch at Castle St. Angelo, ready to fire their guns as soon as the election shall have been made; and, further, to the workmen also on the watch, to pull down the walling-up of the great balcony from which the new Pope will, immediately on his election, give his first benediction—'*Urbi et urni*'—on the instant that an election shall have been consummated. Every possible care is taken to prevent the cardinals from communicating with each other, and even the dinners are 'administered' separately by a 'dapifer' (a bringer of the feast), by whom each cardinal is attended. The dinners are severally examined by an official before they are taken into the cells, to see that no scrap of writing or message of any kind is conveyed in the viands. Any letters which may come in from the outer world are first read by a board of prelates before the cardinals can have them, and the most scrupulous care is taken in every way to prevent all communication with the outer world, all the officers, conclavists and others acting and fulfilling their duties under solemn vows and oaths. Three hours after sunset, at the last ringing of a signal bell, the junior master of the ceremony calls out, '*Is cellum domini?*'—'To your cells, my lords!' And all retire again to rest.

"It is not necessary to describe the technicalities of writing upon the voting papers the names of the cardinals set forth by the voters for election. They are not unlike modern ballot papers, with the exception of some lines of Latin and certain regulations for folding and sealing the vote. Only one name is written, and, when the paper is filled up and folded and sealed, each cardinal walks from his place to the altar, carrying the schedule or vote held high between his finger and thumb. Arrived on the step of the altar, he kneels and pronounces in Latin the following oath: 'I call to witness Christ our Lord, who shall be my judge, that I am electing whom before God I think ought to be elected, and the same as to the vote which I shall give at the "*accessit.*"'

"On the altar there is a large chalice or urn covered with a patina; and the elector, having thus sworn, places his schedule or voting paper on the patina, and, taking that in his hand, throws the vote into the chalice with it. If a sick cardinal cannot do this, the ceremonial is gone through for him by a scrutator. For those who cannot leave their cells there is a very elaborate system of assistance and substitution by the sworn officials. When all the votes have been placed in the chalice the senior then takes each vote from the chalice and drops it into another similar receptacle.

"Then comes the scrutiny itself. The three scrutators sit at a large table with their backs to the altar, so that they may be seen by all present. The first of them takes a voting paper from the chalice, and, leaving the seals which seal down the name and motto of the voter intact, opens the other, in whose favor the vote is given. He then passes it to the second scrutator, who also takes a note of the person voted for, and passes it on to a third, who declares that vote in a loud voice; and each cardinal, as the vote is declared, marks it on a register before him. When all the registers are marked, the schedules or voting papers are threaded on a file by the junior scrutator. The two ends of the thread are then tied together, and the whole placed apart on the great table. Then comes the last operation of the scrutiny, which has three divisions in case an election has been accomplished, which are, first, the counting of the votes; second, the certifying of the votes by three other cardinals drawn by lot and called 'recognitori,' and, third, the burning of the vote in the manner already described. But if no election has been achieved the last portion of the operation, the 'post-scrutinium,' consists of seven 'acts,' of which the first is the 'accessit.' This revolting is similar to the first, but no cardinal can be voted for by accessit unless he has had at least one vote previously. Nor can an elector give an accessit for the same person for whom he voted in the first voting; otherwise he would be voting twice for the same person.

"The mode in which this method of the accessit operates, and the nature of the motives which will influence the electors in proceeding to it, are sufficiently intelligible. If A, for whom you have voted, shall be shown to have received four or five votes only, while B, has received twenty and C thirty, it will become a delicate question whether you will transfer your vote to one of the latter, and, if so to which of them? If, failing your own favorite candidate, who has been shown to have no chance, you are contented to have C, your course is clear. You 'accede' to him.

"If he is objectionable to you, you may still prefer to accede to him if it shall seem to you that his election is inevitable. If B would content you, and you think he has a chance, you accede to him. If your main object is to prevent, if possible, the election of either B or C, you accede to some other cardinal in hope that the votes given him, if not sufficient to elect him, may at least, in conclusive language, give an exclusion to B and C—*i. e.*, prevent either of them having a two-third majority. It will thus be seen that the accessit requires for its management some of the most delicate and dextrous play of any portion of the Conclave operations."

ELECTORAL COUNT.

Letter From Hon. A. S. Hewitt Explaining Recent Reports.

The Position of the Southerners and the Electoral Count.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt, in the course of a letter to the New York *Sun* of Sunday, writes as follows as to the statement in regard to what took place at my house on Sunday, December 3, 1876: "On that day I had an interview with President Grant, who, among other things, declared his belief in the right and duty of the President of the Senate to count and declare the electoral votes. This statement I communicated on the same afternoon, in confidence, to several gentlemen, with whom I felt it to be my duty to consult as to the policy to be pursued by the Democratic members of Congress. Mr. Tucker, Mr. Lamar and Mr. Randall Gibson were present at the conference, but neither then nor at any later time did either of the gentlemen make to me any declaration of their views as to the right of the President of the Senate to count and declare the electoral votes. The subject was talked over in a general way by those present, but no one, so far as I remember, announced any determination as to his action.

"Last, summer, however, in Paris, in the course of a conversation with Mr. Randall Gibson, he told me that Mr. Lamar and Mr. Tucker had expressed the opinion to him at the meeting at my house that the Constitution was capable of the construction given by Gen. Grant, and that they rather inclined to the view that he was right. Mr. Gibson stated that he never concurred in this view, and only mentioned it to me as a curious evidence as to how little that important question had been studied even by able constitutional lawyers."

WHAT MR. TUCKER SAYS:

[*World special.*]—The sensational story of "unwritten history" published to-day about Mr. Abram S. Hewitt's interview with President Grant and the subsequent comments of Messrs. Lamar, Gibson and Tucker to Mr. Hewitt that they would favor the counting of the electoral vote by the Vice President, is as old as the hills so far as it is true, and absurdly false so far as it is new. All that President Grant said to Mr. Hewitt was published at the time and created a marked sensation so marked that Mr. Hewitt immediately published a card about the interview. It only remains to be added that neither Mr. Lamar, Mr. Tucker nor Mr. Gibson, at that time nor since, ever informed Mr. Hewitt that they believed the Vice President should count the vote, and further, that Mr. Hewitt neither had this story nor any other to relate, as reported to the House the other day in the debate, nor did he have any "conference" with Messrs. Gibson and Tucker as alleged. It is all entirely untrue, as all the parties concerned agree in saying. In an interview to-day Mr. Tucker said:

"From the outset it was perfectly plain to me that no intelligent mind could believe that the President of the Senate had the right to count the electoral votes and declare the result of the election. I believed that the two houses of Congress had authority to concurrently count an electoral vote. Several prominent Democrats in the Senate and the House believed that the two houses of Congress had authority to concurrently reject an electoral vote. If my opinion had been sustained of course the electoral vote of Louisiana never would have been counted by the House. Had the opinions of other gentlemen been agreed to of course the House would have counted the electoral vote of Louisiana. In this emergency I agreed to the creation of the Electoral Commission. I remember perfectly well the meeting at Mr. Hewitt's residence after his interview with President Grant. Myself, Mr. Lamar and Mr. Gibson were present. I do not intend to say anything what other gentlemen said at that meeting, because I do not believe it would be honorable for me to do so. I will say, however, that the thought of sustaining President Grant's opinion about the way of declaring the result of the Presidential election never entered my mind. I never said I should agree to sustain the construction put upon the constitution by Mr. Grant. Any statement that I did so agree or express my willingness so to agree to President Grant's views on that subject is a fabrication and a falsehood. Moreover I do not recollect that any other person who was present at Mr. Hewitt's house on the occasion referred to uttered sentiments of the nature falsely imputed to me."

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Treating editorially of Mr. Hewitt's promised dispatch, the *Courier Journal* to-morrow morning contains the following: "In the end, the complete history of the mismanagement of the Democratic campaign after the election of Mr. Tilden will unfold itself, it will then be found that Mr. Tilden himself was opposed to the Electoral bill and made his opposition sufficiently distinct to Mr. Hewitt. That Mr. Hewitt suppressed Mr. Tilden's telegrams and went ahead in spite of his master, and that but that it was unsafe to swap horses in the middle of the stream, Mr. Hewitt would have him superseded in the middle of January.

NEW YORK.

The Suit Against Thomas Lord Amicably Settled.

END OF THE SUIT AGAINST THOMAS LORD.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The difficulties between Thomas Lord, Sr., and his children, growing out of the marriage of the gentleman to Mrs. Hicks, were brought to a close to-day, by a settlemeent by the parties. Negotiations looking to a compromise were opened shortly after the commencement of proceedings to prove the bridegroom insane, and the agreement, it is said, was only brought about finally by the most earnest efforts on the part of counsel. After a great deal of discussion and trouble, it was decided that Thomas Lord, Sr., should surrender his entire estate, including his real and personal property to Clarence A. Seward, counsel for the owner, and Henry L Day, of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, counsel for the sons, they to hold it in trust and pay from it $12,000 per annum for each of the children. Mrs. Lord surrenders all the right of dower to the estate and agrees to receive nothing from it after the death of her husband, should she survive him. The papers necessary to the settlement were drawn up yesterday by the counsel for the parties. To-day ex-Judge John K Porter, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Lord, and Henry L. Day, counsel for the young Lords, had a long conference with the parties and the papers were duly signed and verified this afternoon. The estate of Thomas Lord Sr., is said to amount to over $2,000,000. Upon the death of the father, it will go to the children. Mrs. Lord is said to possess a fortune of over half a million dollars.

MYRIADS of people sacrifice themselves through carelessness. They are attacked with cold, neglect and die, instead of taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and living on usefully.

INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

A Large and Enthusiastic State Convention.

Ex-Governor Hendricks Presides.

Excellent Resolutions Adopted and Nominations Made.

Hendricks Dwells at Length on Louisiana and Financial Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 20.—The State Democratic Convention met at the Metropolitan Theatre at ten o'clock this morning. Ex-Governor Hendricks was chosen permanent Chairman, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democracy of the State of Indiana, assembled in delegate convention, declare the national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the Government an equal amount of Treasury notes with full legal tender in quality; that we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contract under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin; that the right to issue paper money as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the Government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

We are in favor of such legislation by Congress as will authorize the taxation by the States of the United States, notes in common with all other money. That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad through the means of home syndicates or other methods, and we believe the true policy of the people would be subserved by legislation so as to distribute said debt among our people at home, affording them the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made this afternoon: For Secretary of State—James K. Shinklin, Vanderburg county.

For Auditor of State—Mahlin D. Manson of Montgomery county.

For Treasurer of the State—Wm. Fleming, of Allen county.

For Attorney General—Thomas W. Woollen, of Johnson county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Smart, the present incumbent of Allen county.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

Governor Hendricks, in his speech to-day, said one of the Louisiana criminals has been tried and convicted. The President and John Sherman say he should not have been tried. Why not? his guilt and that of others as shown by the verdict is a harsh crime against the nation and threatening the stability of free institutions. What are the relations between the President and Mr. Sherman and the accused that authorize or permit an effort on their part to influence proceedings in a State. After a long and terrible contest it is settled that State elections and State Legislatures must be free from military influence and control. So also it must be understood that the President and his Cabinet cannot, directly or indirectly, interfere with judicial proceedings under authority of State Courts. They must be wholly free and independent of Federal control except where the Constitution and laws give to the Federal judiciary an appellate supervision. It is to be regretted that the acts developed upon the trial are of such a character as to create anxiety on the part of the Presidentand any of his Cabinet, but they cannot avoid the effect upon the public mind of an exhibition of that anxiety and of unseemly denunciations of the State authorities. Whilst it is true that the title of Mr. Hayes to the office of President and of Mr. Wheeler to the office of Vice President has been settled under the solemn forms of law, and whilst it is our duty, in my judgment, to recognize the title because it is in the interest of the public stability and tranquility to do so, it is still none the less true that an imperitive duty demands that a fitting punishment should be visited upon the public criminals through whose flagitious crime that judgment was obtained. Because a judgment is final and exclusive form no reason why immunity should be secured to the criminal through whose perjury it was obtained. If this is true or a simpe property judgment rendered in a court of law, much more is it true of a monstrous crime against the elective sovereignty of a nation. The very fact that it was successful furnishes the strongest reason why the condign punishment of its perpetrators should cover it with perpetual infamy and manifest to all future conspirators against the liberties of the nation the danger of attempting its repetition.

Since the inauguration of President Hayes, I have regarded repeal as hopeless. He was pledged to resumption. Every vote for him was for resumption. If John Sherman, at the head of the Treasury holds the position he will enforce the strictest and hardest execution of the law, and it is understood that any bill to repeal the clause will now be vetoed. I have heretofore said that in my belief, the resumption law has been the source of the greatest calamity to the business interests and prosperity of the country. It has had the effect of causing men to hoard greenbacks and the banks to withhold and withdraw circulation on the fear of being crushed by forced redemption in gold. A favorable foreign trade has promoted a return to specie payment, and if balances shall continue in our favor, I expect to see our paper money at par with gold at an early day. Will the prostration of silver money mitigate the evils of contracting caused by the resumption law that is now the hope of the business men of Indiana. It is not as cheap money that the people demand its restoration but as a legal tender, and the coin contemplated by the constitution. I need hardly say to you that the value of any class or description of property greatly depends upon the important uses to which it may be applied. Silver was money. They stripped it of its most important use, and now say it is worth eight per cent. less than before, and therefore it cannot be good money. Is that a fair argument? As a material for manufacture silver will have only the value which that use can give it, but when stamped with the quality of money and made a legal tender for the payment of all classes of indebtedness, it becomes an active agent of trade and commerce, a measure of values and discharges debts and in such use becomes correspondingly more important to society, and more valuable. Were gold stripped of the quality of money, what would be the effect upon its value? I do not believe the pennyweight of gold in the beautiful wine cup is as useful to society nor as valuable as the same weight of gold in the stamped coin which does its busy work in the channels of trade and the demonetization of gold would demonstrate that fact.

I have heretofore said that silver has become an important product of this country, and inasmuch as the world recognizing it as money, a medium of exchange, I cannot see why we should not utilize our large product of that metal to the greatest extent that may be found practicable. Its value to this country is too great to be thrown away. Should experience prove that because of the increased production of silver there will be a permanent and important difference between silver and gold, Congress is clothed with ample power to provide the proper and adequate remedy. It is objected to the restoration of silver money that it will be bad faith towards the public creditors. If I thought that possible I could not favor restoration, however important to our interests I might esteem it. My judgment is so entirely satisfied that I have no anxiety upon that question. The question is settled by the fair reading of the public credit act of 1869, and the refunding act of 1870. At the date of the former act it was lawful to pay the five-twenty bonds in Treasury notes but it was contended that because of the circumstances attending the creation of the debt it would not be proper so to construe the laws, and that payment ought not to be made in paper.

To remove doubt and settle all controversy, the act was passed. It pledged the faith of the United States to payment in coin. I opposed the measure in the Senate and said that its effect would be to make the law to read that the debt shall be paid in coin. The bill passed and became a law. Thereupon the debt became payable only in coin, not in gold coin alone but in silver coin as well, for the silver dollar was then a part of the coin of the country as honored in law and commerce as gold.

Next came the law of July 14, 1870, to refund the national debt. That act provided for the issue of new bonds to the amount of fifteen hundred million dollars bringing 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. interest. The bonds so to be issued were to be exchanged for the outstanding five twenty bonds, par for par, or sold for coin, and the proceeds were to be used in redeeming the five-twenty bonds. In the first section of the law, it was provided that the new bonds should be made redeemable in coin at the present standard value. That law, gentlemen, had no uncertain meaning. The new bonds were to be substituted for all the outstanding five-twenty bonds. They were to be sold for coin and it was to be made a part of their langnge that they shall be "redeemable in coin of the present standard value." My views of the subject were recently considered of sufficient importance by a distinguished citizen of New York to call for a review and answer by himself. He had unquestionably given the phraseology of laws relating to the bonds, a closer study than I had, for it was on the line of his business and of his profits. I had examined these laws with no professional purpose but only as a citizen interested in the financial policy of the country. He found it useful to his argument to show, if possible, that the law under which the public debt was being refunded required the bonds to be paid in gold. He used this language: "Yet I am supported by the opinion of illustrious lawyers in the land that gold payments of the debt are required and assured by the refunding act of 1870 itself, which indeed mentions fully coin in its first section, but then in its fifth section, to carry out the act excludes silver and specifically commands the Secretary of the Treasury to receive only 'gold coin as the coin of deposit and payment.'" I am sure it will astonish you, after hearing this passage to learn that the fifth section has nothing whatever to do with the provisions and sales of the new bonds. It provides for this and no more, that the Secretary of the Treasury might for two years receive gold on deposit, and issue gold certificates bearing a low rate of interest, and that the deposit might be withdrawn at any time after thirty days, upon ten days' notice, and that 25 per cents should be retained in the Treasury to pay the certificates, and the residue used to redeem the 5:20 bonds. I was criticized by this gentleman for using the words "gold" and "coin" as synonimous in a public speech. To maintain the argument, he asks it to be believed that coin and gold coin are loosely used in the same sense in different sections of one of the most important laws of the United States. Gold certificates were to issue only upon gold deposits, but in the second section the bonds were to sell for coin, and in the first section they were to be redeemable in "coin of the present standard value." The solemn assurance given by the law to the public creditor was that the bonds issued under it should be redeemable in the gold and silver of the weight and fineness then fixed by law. Upon this subject I have no new opinions to express.

In my letter accepting the nomination for Vice President, I said gold and silver are the real standards of value. Indeed I would rejoice if our supply of the precious metals were sufficient for the wants of our trade and commerce. But we all know that it is insufficient and we also have a paper currency, and therefore I have opposed the policy of a forced resumption of specie payments based upon contraction by withdrawing the treasury notes from circulation. The treasury note had been a safe currency, and the people have had confidence in it, and have not asked for its redemption. Whilst it is a safe currency in the sense that it does not represent an interest bearing obligation of the government in that respect, and in the respect that it is a legal tender it is a better currency than the national bank note. Because of these views I have urged the repeal not only of the resumption clause, but also of the provisions that sought to substitute banknotes for the outstanding treasury notes. No higher duty rests on the legislators of this country than the prompt and final settlement of financial questions upon a right and permanent basis. From the farm and the shop and the market place, there comes the earnest appeal for final decision, that as far as may be, finance may be taken from politics so that under a staple adjustment confidence and prosperity may return.

THE SILVER UNION.

Meeting of House Members to Consider the Silver Bill.

They Decide to Refer the Bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A MEETING IN FAVOR OF REMONETIZING SILVER.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—After adjournment of the House to-day, about sixty members in favor of remonetization of silver convened in the room of the Committee on Judiciary. They were called to order by Representative Buckner who announced that the Executive Committee had agreed to call the association the Silver Union.

Representative Eden offered the following:

Resolved, That to-morrow, immediately after the morning hour, the motion be made by Mr. Buckner to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table, and on reaching the bill to remonetize silver, the previous question shall be called on concurring in the Senate amendments and that there be no debate.

Mr. Bright thought there were serious objections to the bill as it was returned from the Senate. One was as to the limitation of coinage, and another striking out the feature of free coinage from the House bill. He wanted to make some protest against it, for this was discrimination against both persons and metal. Holders of gold were privileged to have their gold bullion coined free of coinage, and citizens and foreigners could benefit alike in this respect. Discrimination against silver should not be made, as silver to be coined under the bill was to be a full legal tender in payment of all debts. What reason was there for discrimination against it in the matter of coinage. He stated several other objections against the bill.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved—That the bill should be reported as it came from the Senate.

He said they had been here three months and it was evident that they had made a decided movement to carry a Silver bill. When passed, he thought as matter of course the President would veto it. He had no doubt of that but the House could pass the bill over the veto by a majority of two-thirds. By accepting the Senate bill, they made the measure certain and sure. Free coinage was a small matter. The bill secures a silver currency. It would have a good effect on the country. If the bill should pass as it came from the Senate, it would be a great victory. When gentlemen were certain of a good thing why should they hesitate?

Mr. Hanna said while he was in favor of free coinage, yet it seemed to him as a question of policy it would be best for them as a body to take up and pass the bill. He did not believe the President would veto the bill. The President dared not do it. Mr. Hanna made this declaration as a Radical Republican. If the President should veto the bill, two-thirds of both Houses would pass it to the contrary notwithstanding. Now was the time to drive the last nail. While he did not approve of the Senate amendments he thought the passage of the bill would do very much to strengthen the confidence of the country.

Mr Ewing said the people of the country were in intense business distress and looking for some relief. For the remonetization of silver under this bill they would receive none, and he ventured the assertion that not $100,000 would be put into circulation by it. The Secretary of the Treasury had power to sell bonds to buy bullion in order to resume specie payments. This bill remonetizes silver and every dollar of the two millions authorized to be coined per month will be bought up by Secretary Sherman for the purpose of hoarding it for the prosecution of his resumption scheme, and when this bill was passed advocates of resumption would say, "You strengthened our cause by giving us twenty-four millions of coin dollars a year."

Mr. Haskell said he was an admirer of Secretary Sherman and his financial policy, but for two years past the Secretary and the Director of the Mints have said that if the people want a dollar of 412½ grains, they should have as much as they wanted. So far as these gentlemen could control they would put four millions in circulation every month.

Mr. Ewing said he did not want a cheat palmed off on the country. This bill gave to Secretary Sherman power to coin either two or four millions silver dollars a month, but with such a restriction it was adhering in effect to the gold standard. He would not vote for it.

Mr. Butler said, although he did not like this bill he would take it if he could obtain nothing better. The silver men had a giant's strength, and should exercise it. They could do what they pleased, and he thought it would be unwise to pass the bill without affording some time for debate. This would strengthen the measure. If the bill should be passed without debate the President might send it back without his approval, saying he did so because he never had heard of any reason being given in the House why it should become a law. Therefore, Mr. Butler would have it debated in order to take away all excuses for the Executive to say he had a right to send it back because there had been no debate on it. Mr. Butler then criticised that part of the bill wherein it is said the silver dollar shall be a legal tender at nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. According to this every banker or broker or other person may say he will not take silver, but only gold. He held such exclusion could not be made, and referred to the decision of the French Court of Cessation, in the case of contract, that refusal of the money of the country was against public policy, and ought not therefore to be permitted. He said his proposition was this: Let this bill be treated as all public measures ought to be, with due respect to the nation. Do not remonetize silver with haste or by trick. Let the bill be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and they will come to the conclusion as to what should be done. If they conclude the bill should be passed in its present shape, friends of remonetization could vote for it in a body. If they should conclude it ought to be amended, they could vote for the amendment accordingly. By this the bill will gain strength.

Mr. Southard moved the bill be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Phillips called attention to the fact that the bill remonetized silver and declared it to be unlimited legal tender. He thought the true course to pursue was to take the two points gained. While he was not in favor of the amendments of the Senate, he would take it if he could obtain nothing better. He said there were bills pending in the Committee on Banking and Currency to further carry out the purposes of this bill.

Mr. Fort said in his judgment the Bland bill was a better bill than that returned by the Senate. He thought they could safely act like men. Take this bill, send it to the committee, and pass a resolution in the House that the committee may report at any time, and when this committee should do so, the measure could be discussed. The remarks of Ewing and Butler, he said, showed them that they should not act in hot haste. The Bland bill was passed under a suspension of the rules when there were more than a hundred members absent. Therefore they had nothing to lose. Debate would strengthen the bill.

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) said the Senate passed the best bill they could for that body. The action of the House alone did not pass a law, but both houses must unite in such result. The opening up of this question in the House would be the proudest triumph for Wall street.

Some of the members having retired, about forty-five remained. The question was disposed of by agreeing to the motion that the bill should be referred to-morrow to the Committee on Banking and Currency. There were only three or four voices against the motion. This superseded other propositions which were not voted on. The conference then adjourned.

OUR BONDS IN EUROPE.

They Advance Since the Passage of the Silver Bill in the Senate.

LONDON, February 19.—The *Times* says the United States bonds have surprised many people by advancing, instead of falling, on the news that the Silver bill passed in a manner that will insure its becoming a law in much its present shape. We have always said the public was not selling the stock to any appreciable extent, and the weakness which has now and then characterized the bonds was due as much as anything to the passing fears of the dealers, and to speculative selling, which only made the market harder, hence on receipt of better New York prices, and because the worst now is known, the market naturally rose by the mere efforts of those who had sold to buy back. Besides it has been noticed that the limitation put upon the quantity of silver that may be coined within a given time, is itself tantamount to making silver subsidiary coinage, at all events, for some considerable time, so that there is little alarm felt, and holders stick to their bonds. The only thing that will lower prices in these and other high class stock just now, is dearer money.

A Cry of Despair.

[Sacramento Record.]

A gentleman arrived here from San Francisco yesterday in search of his daughter who ran away from home last Thanks, giving Day. The unfortunate women of whom information concerning the runaway was sought expressed a great willingness to assist in finding her, and one exclaimed, with tears in her eyes, "My God! if I only had a father to come for me!"

A DULL HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, LOW SPIRITS, want of appetite, and all bilious affections are cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. WSM

THE COMING CONGRESS

Will Probably Meet in Three Weeks.

Bismarck's Speech Causes General Satisfaction.

Russia Preparing to Enter Constantinople.

Austria Believes War will be Averted.

THE OUTLOOK.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF GALLIPOLI FEARED.

LONDON, February 20, 2 A. M.—The *Post*, in its leader relative to the possible advance of Russians on Gallipoli says: "Russians now affect to consider that the advance of our fleet turned their position. They are apparently disposed to occupy Gallipoli unless we agree to give them guarantees against our further advance. Such guarantees would be found in Russian occupation of forts on the Bosphorus or in the promise by England not to enter the Black Sea."

ERZEROUM SOON TO CAPITULATE.

A dispatch from Erzeroum, dated the 10th, says: "Russian troops are suffering from an epidemic disease and are short of provisions. Negotiations for the surrender of Erzeroum are still proceeding and are expected to conclude to-morrow. Meantime Russian investment continues. Three thousand families are now in Erzeroum in terrible distress. A famine is believed to be inevitable. The weather is still intensely cold."

DISTINGUISHED OFFICIALS WHO WILL NOT ATTEND THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, February 20.—A telegram from Paris says: "It is stated here that Lord Derby and Prince Bismarck having announced that they will not represent their respective countries at the Congress, Prince Gortschakoff has given notice of a similar decision.

BELGRADE, February 20.—Gen. Leschjeamin has gone to Adrianople to endeavor to obtain a modification of the peace preliminaries in favor of Servia and to protest against Russian occupation of Nisch. Servians are already removing all their artillery from Nisch for safety.

A Vienna dispatch says Prince Bismarck's speech has caused satisfaction in political and diplomatic circles here as it is believed Germany has no intention of attempting to counteract decided measures by which Austria may have to uphold her interests.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S HAND SEEN.

PERA, February 20.—Server Pasha has ceased to be a Minister of Foreign Affairs. Sabri Pasha will probably act in Server's place until the return of Safvet Pashi, now in Adrianople on a peace mission.

ATHENS, February 20.—A telegram from Volo states Greek insurgents, though at first successful in fighting near that place, are now in a critical position on Mount Pelion. The Turks have captured some of their positions and are now mustering regulars and Bashi-Bazouks for general attack.

RUSSIANS PREPARING TO ENTER THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

A St. Petersburg special dated Wednesday says, it is now stated here that the British government will not withdraw the fleet to Besika bay. Accordingly the Russians are likely to occupy Constantinople or at least one of its Faubourgs, if they have not done so already. Late last night there was an unfounded rumor in circulation that they were already at Theropia. Direct communication between London and Constantinople is again interrupted.

A correspondent at Vienna states the report of the abandonment of the project of an Anglo-Austrian Alliance is fully confirmed.

Prince Bismarck's speech has greatly strengthened the hopes of the Austrian Government that war will be averted.

A Berlin correspondent says: "It is believed Prince Bismarck would have spoken differently, but for the conviction that Austria will avoid any rupture with Russia."

The meeting of London workingmen on the Eastern question was abandoned, because Gladstone signified his determination not to participate.

VIENNA, February 20.—An impression prevails here that Austro-Hungarian delegations, which are specially charged with the consideration of foreign affairs, will be convoked next week so that the government may enter Congress with the full support of the Empire. Austria has already taken steps to ascertain confidentially whether the powers are prepared for Congress to commence at latest in three weeks. If as rumored Austria has received answers which have enabled her to dispatch formal invitations to-day, it would show that negotiations at Adrianople have taken an unexpectedly favorable turn.

THE SITUATION.

THE CZAR ACCEDES TO THE WISHES OF GERMANY.

LONDON, February 18.—A Paris dispatch says: "It is understood Russia has issued a circular informing the Powers that she has renounced the occupation of Constantinople at the request of Emperor William."

A Vienna correspondent believes Prince Gortschakoff's last dispatch claims some concession from England in return for Russia's not occupying Gallipoli. This proposal, however, is couched in conciliatory terms.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article, says: "We have good reason to believe that if Lord Derby had felt himself at liberty to speak more freely yesterday, it would have been found Russian communication was of a character to warrant and confirm hopes of peace."

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

PRINCE BISMARCK LOOKS FAVORABLY ON THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, February 19.—In the Reichstag to-day, Prince Bismarck stated that a Russian official communication made it certain that the chief interest of Germany, namely, the freedom of water ways such as the straits and the Danube for commerce would be maintained. He believed it was Russia's interest to come to an understanding, and not have a fear of complications with Austria or England constantly impending. The supposition that Russia might forcibly compel other Powers to accept the settlement to which they objected seemed entirely out of the question. He denied that the Russians had pushed forward their troops under cloak of negotiations. He believed that all the Powers honorably desired to send representatives speedily to the conference. He energetically repudiated the idea of engaging in war relative to the Eastern question. Nothing should induce him to hazard a rupture with any power relative to questions in which Germany had no direct interest. No government, at least neither of those principally interested, had proposed that Germany should enter upon any course. The Chancellor's speech was loudly cheered.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

MAGNIFICENT WEDDING CEREMONIES IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, February 18.—The marriage of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Crown Prince, and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, to Barnard, hereditary Prince of the Duchy of Saxe-Meinigen, and of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, to Augustus, hereditary Prince of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, is to be solemnized this evening. The ceremony will be performed at seven o'clock in the chapel of the old palace. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince of Orange, (heir to the throne of the Netherlands), and many German royal and princely personages have arrived to witness the marriage.

A unique feature of the festivities, which have been devised on a grand scale, will be the traditional dance by torchlight of twelve Ministers of the Emperor's Cabinet. The trousseau in both cases is entirely of German make. Bismarck will take part in the weeding festivities, and walk at the head of the Ministers in the ceremonial dance, Mette Flambeaux. Since 1872 the Chancellor has remained away from all court festivities. That he now reappears is considered as indicating a reconciliation between the Chancellor and the court. Bismarck seems in excellent health and spirits.

Later—The marriage of Princess Charlotte to Prince of Saxe Meiningen and Princess Elizabeth to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg were celebrated to-night with great splendor. The programme of festivities previously announced was fully carried out and the distinguished persons mentioned in this morning's dispatches were present. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night.

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

A WHOLESALE EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES PREDICTED.

LONDON, February 19.—The *Times* says: "We cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America, from comparatively prosperous eastern provinces in thousands, they will pour forth in myriads from famine stricken districts of the north as soon as the way is opened to them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the future of the United States, than the negro difficulty was at its worst, for negro immigration was never voluntary and ceased with the abolition of the slave trade, while if the Chinese tide once begins to flow in force it is difficult to see where and when it will stop."

LEO XIII.

Cardinal Pecci Elected Pope on the Third Ballot.

By the Largest Conclave Ever Assembled.

Opinions in Europe as to the Election.

It is Claimed as a Success of the Moderate Party.

ROME, February 20.—The smoke of burning ballots having been seen at 12:30 P. M. to-day, to-day, the crowd before the Vatican, thinking the ballot was again without result had almost dispersed, when at 1:15 P. M., Cardinal Caterini appeared in the grand gallery of the Vatican Basilica and announced in the customary formula Cardinal Pecci's succession to the Papacy. The few by-standers cheered almost enthusiastically, and a large crowd soon assembled densely thronging the open space before the Vatican and approaches thereto.

THE POPE ELECT RECEIVED WITH DEAFENING CHEERS.

At 4:30 the newly elected Pope, surrounded by all the Cardinals, appeared in the inner gallery of Basilica. The crowd vociferously shouted, "Long live the Pope."

The Holy Father at length made the signal for silence, then intoned the benedicte and pronounced the benediction. After this cheering was renewed and continued until the Pope withdrew.

MANNER OF THE ELECTION.

The circumstances of the election are as follows: At this morning's ballot, Cardinal Pecci received thirty-six votes, which was five short of the requisite two-thirds majority. When the voting was finished and the papers were burned, Cardinal Franchi and those holding the same views with him, advanced and knelt before Cardinal Pecci. This example being followed by others, Cardinal Pecci's election was accomplished by the method known as "By adoration."

Count Seinger immediately informed the Pope that he purposed to present him with one million francs as the first donation of Peter's pence from the French Episcopate. As soon as the result of the election became known, the bells in all the churches of Rome were rung and diplomats went to the Vatican to congratulate the new Pope. The Cardinals will remain in the Vatican until to-morrow. Perfect order prevails everywhere. Sixty-two Cardinals were in the Conclave, the largest number ever before present.

LONDON, February 20.—A Rome correspondent telegraphs: "The Pope, after his election, assumed the Pontifical robes and received the homage of Cardinals in Sixtines Chapel. The crowd before the Vatican waiting for the benediction of the Pope is estimated to have numbered 20,000. Only a portion of the crowd was able to hear the benediction as the inner gallery from which it was pronounced looks into St. Peters.

ULTRAMONTANES FURIOUS.

"The ultramontanes are furious at the result of the election." This correspondent draws attention to the fact that Cardinal Pecci when he was Camerlengo ordered pontifical carriages to be prepared for the new Pope to drive out on a solemn progress. The correspondent adds that the myth of the Pope's captivity is thus exploded.

FRANCE AND GERMANY PLEASED WITH THE ELECTION.

A Paris dispatch says the election of Cardinal Pecci as Pope has made a favorable impression here.

A correspondent at Berlin says Prince Bismark considers Cardinal Pecci's election to the Papacy the most suitable one possible at the present time.

A dispatch from Rome states that when Cardinal Pecci had obtained forty-six votes, Cardinal Franchi withdrew from competition and prevailed on Cardinal Schwartzenburg to concentrate his votes on Pecci. Cardinal Bilio only obtained a few votes and Cardinal Simeoni two. Cardinal Franchi will probably be appointed Pontifical Secretary of State.

MEADVILLE, February 20.—Milton H. McNair, the Greenback Labor candidate was elected Mayor yesterday by a majority of 76 over Dr. T. B. Lashells, Republican. The Democrats made no nominations for city officers, and this left that party free to vote for the Greenback man, which many of them did.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Pension Bill Passed by the Senate.

Louisiana Affairs Causes an Animated Debate in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Mr. FERRY called up the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters and for other purposes, which was discussed at some length. During the discussion Mr. Davis of West Virginia, expressed the opinion that the bill should be amended so as to allow the transmission of official communications of members to Congress to pass through the mails free.

Messrs. Edmunds, Hamlin, Davis of West Virginia and others, expressed themselves in favor of a restoration of the franking privilege.

Mr. EDMUNDS, during his remarks, said the denial of the privilege to members of Congress rather implied the members were engaged in other things than public business, or else sold their franks, and he denied both of these imputations. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

THE PENSION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Withers called up for consideration the Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of 1812, and their widows.

The committee reported an amendment to the section authorizing the restoration to the pension rolls of all persons now surviving heretofore pensioned on account of service in the war of 1812, or any of the Indian wars, whose names were stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty so as to provide that all such persons should be restored whose disabilities had been removed, or who had made application for such removal.

Mr. INGALLS said there were not more than one hundred men affected by this provision of the bill, as nearly all distinctions between loyal people and rebels had been obliterated, and as there was no possibility of restoration of national unity without having such obliteration complete the bill should be passed. It occurred to him as a small thing for a great nation to admit to its councils those who were leaders in the rebellion, and exclude from the benefits of that government poor old men who had received a pension of eight dollars a month, and could do no harm.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the amendment, and said he did so not that he was opposed to restoring these old men to the pension roll, but such an amendment might be taken as a precedent for compensation of property lost during the rebellion.

After some further discussion, it was agreed that the words of the amendment were not necessary to restore to the pension roles the names of those persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty, and Mr. Withers, in charge of the bill, withdrew it.

Other amendments of the committee of a verbal character were agreed to.

The question being on the third reading of the bill, Mr. Ingalls said he was opposed to the whole system of gratuitous pensions as proposed by the bill which was to grant pensions to all survivors of the war of 1812 who served in military or naval service for fourteen days. He was in favor of pensioning those who were wounded and disabled in the service, but could not favor the granting of pensions to persons merely because they entered the service. If such gratuitous pensions be given how would Congress be able to resist appeals for pensions which would come ten or fifteen years from this time from those who merely served in the late war and were not wounded. Such legislation as this was prompted by a sentiment and when Congress, in 1871, departed from the system of granting pensions only to those who were disabled it took a dangerous step.

Mr. MORRILL said he feared this bill was the forerunner of what was to come hereafter and would result in taking large sums of money from the Treasury.

Mr. OGLESBY opposed the fifth section of the bill authorizing the restoration to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty and moved to strike it out. He argued the men who had fought for the Government in 1812, should have been the last to attempt to destroy it in after years.

Mr. BLAINE said every soldier who served in the war of 1812 must have been at least sixty years of age when the rebellion broke out and they were now nearly eighty years of age. It was impossible that these men could have done anything active against the government of the United States during the late war, and it was not to be expected that they would break their family ties and come North when war broke out. He (Blaine) had not laid awake all night considering how to restore men engaged in rebellion to privileges, but these old men did their part in upholding the country in the war of 1812, and he would not exclude one of them from the pension rolls. The men who were engaged actively in rebellion had been pardoned and many of them were now holding office and drawing large salaries from the government of the United States. They were doing so by the vote of the Senator from Illinois (Oglesby).

Mr. OGLESBY—For services they are rendering now.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes; they are in office all through this government and my rather sad anticipation is that they are pretty nearly controlling this government. But he could not say that old veterans South of the Potomac, who fought and bled in the war of 1812, should be excluded from the generosity of the government.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr OGLESBY said it was the wisest statesmanship to remove political disabilities of those engaged in the rebellion who asked to have them removed. Some of the men who had disabilities removed were now rendering valuable service in the government. Ninety-nine one-hundredths who were in the rebellion had come forward and frankly asked to have their disabilities removed, but there was another class of persons in the South who would not ask to have their disabilities removed. These very persons who were pensioned could be best restored by coming forward and having their disabilities removed. In reply to Blaine that pensioners were too old to render active service in aid of the rebellion, he said age did not affect patriotism; did not affect courage.

Mr. BLAINE said he had in his eye now men who came back after the war, and Congress, looking at the Fourteenth amendment, said these men intend to be good citizens. We will give back to them that which is above price. We will give back to them citizenship and open to them every honor of the Republic. Was it possible that the persons who had taken an active part in the rebellion against the government should have all restored to him. But the poor old father who did nothing more than sympathize with his son could have nothing back. The widow of General Zack Taylor, he believed, was on the pension roll; her son took an active part in the rebellion. Was her name to be stricken from the pension roll because she bound up the wounds of Dick Taylor, her son.

Mr. KIRKWOOD said he for one was perfectly willing to take his share of any odium which might come from restoring these old men to the pension rolls. He thought a great Government like ours could forgive past offences.

Mr. BLAINE said if Congress was going to legislate so as to exclude old men and widows from the generosity of the Government it was taking a ground which dishonored magnanimity, of the Government.

Mr. INGALLS said the attempt to array the American Congress against a few old men was indicative, to his mind, of a spirit which would lead a man to strike a woman or kick a baby.

The motion of Oglesby to strike out the fifth section of the bill was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 27.

The negative votes were given by Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, (Wis.,) Edmunds, McMillan, Morrill, Oglesby and Teller.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 47; nays, 8; Mr. Hamlin voting with those who favored Oglesby's amendment against the passage of the bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after reading of the *Journal* Mr. Harris, chairman of the Election Committee, called up the election case of Acklin vs. Darrell, from the Fourth Louisiana District, the majority report being in favor of Acklen, contestant, and minority being in favor of Darrell sitting member.

Mr. STEPHENS—To-morrow or as soon as this case is disposed of, I shall move to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table with a view of taking up the House bill which has come back from the Senate with amendments. I state further, that my object shall be to move to concur in those amendments. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—Every supporter of the bill will vote against that.

Mr. BLAND explained that he had intended to make the same motion as the gentleman from Georgia intimated he would make.

Mr. BUCKNER said he had intended this morning to move to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but he was not particular how the bill would be brought up.

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

Mr. HALE made a speech on Louisiana affairs, claiming bad faith in the prosecution of the Returning Board. He argued that there was no legal ground for the prosecution of Anderson of the Returning Board, who had been for twenty years elected to the Legislature from his own parish; who had always stood high in public and private estimation, and who had never before been considered an outcast and a malefactor. In confirmation of his statement that there was a compact that there should be no political prosecutions in Louisiana, he quoted from a letter of E. V. Smalley in the New York *Tribune*.

Mr. DAVIS (N. C.) asked whether there was a compact that crimes of forgery and perjury should go unpunished in Louisiana. If there was, every person connected with it, or who assented to it, should be in the penitentiary.

Mr. GIBSON replied to Hale. He denied that there had been any such compact for immunity for crime as had been asserted by Hale. As to the case of the murder of Webber in West Feliciana parish of which Hale had spoken, he (Gibson) had interested himself in having the guilty party brought to justice, and the information which he received was that it was the general impression that Webber had been murdered by a man of his own party, a personal enemy. He portrayed the state of affairs in Louisiana during late years when no guilty man had been punished, and when no honest man had felt his life secure from lawlessness, but since the Nicholls government had been inaugurated, no man, whether poor or rich who committed a crime had escaped punishment. He denied that the Returning Board was being persecuted on political grounds. Who had anything to gain by that? Certainly not the people of Louisiana. Certainly not the National Democratic party for Hayes' title had been passed on by Congress. The Returning Board was being prosecuted for forgery. That the crime of forgery was triable in so far as the recent election was concerned but it was a crime of enormous proportions and the man who falsified returns struck a blow at civil liberty and free government. If this movement in Louisiana, which appeared to be a very simple one, was to excite the public mind, to excite animosities which he had hoped were sleeping, in Northern communities, he should deplore it more than any other man.

Reverting to the charges of a compact between the authorities of Louisiana and the Federal Government, he denied it, not only for the Nicholls Government, not only for his friends, but he denied it for the President and his Cabinet. They could not be guilty of such crime.

Mr. CLYMER said every portion of the country outside the borders of Louisiana, as well as in it, was interested in the proceedings now taking place in that State. In behalf of the people whom he represented he could say that they desired persons connected with the electoral fraud as principals, should be punished, and that all who were abettors and aiders should be punished, because while the country might have to submit to the consequences of fraud in the interest of human liberty, all the people everywhere should know and by whom the great crime had been perpetrated. This question should not be considered as a local one. The whole people should give encouragement to the people of Louisiana to go right forward and discover who were the principals. He denied that any agreement implied from resolutions adopted by the Louisiana Legislature or any expressions used by Governor Nicholls were binding on him or anybody. The Returning Board prosecutions could do no harm in the present and they might be of immense value in the future.

Mr. THOMPSON asked Clymer what remedy he would propose in case the authorities of Louisiana should prove recreant to their duty and refuse to punish a criminal.

Mr. CLYMER—Give us entire authority and we will see that the laws are enforced.

Mr. THOMPSON—Who do you mean by "us?"

Mr. CLYMER—The Democratic party. (Laughter.)

The debate was continued by Mr. Garfield until the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Senate resumed the consideration of unfinished business being the bill to annul an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, to provide for the organization of Crook and Fesse counties, and to provide for holding Court therein, approved by the Governor of said Territory on the 16th of December, 1877. (The act of the Legislative Assembly referred to, after providing for the organization of the counties named, to constitute the third judicial district of the State, assigned Associate Justice Wm. Ware Peck as Judge of said district, removing him from his former district.)

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had known Judge Peck personally for more than thirty years. He was an honored, respected citizen and skilled in the law. For the last twenty years he has resided in the city of New York, and had been recommended for the position now held by him by a large number of leading members of the bar of the city of New York, among whom he had lived. In Wyoming, one of the delegates in the Territorial Legislature, a lawyer who practised before Judge Peck, was fined by the Judge for contempt of court, and it immediately came to be understood that Judge Peck would hear of the matter afterwards upon the assembling of the Legislature. Mr. Edmunds defended the administration of Judge Peck and said out of it many swindlers, gamblers and robbers had been punished. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wallace the Senate took up the bill introduced by him to

ASHES TO ASHES.

The Pitman Cremation at Washington.

The Body Reduced to Ashes in Less Than Two Hours.

A Most Singular and Remarkable Funeral Scene at Cincinnati.

(From the Daily Post of February 15.)

The proposed cremation of the late Mrs. Benn Pitman of Cincinnati, is attracting great attention throughout the country though not so wide notoriety perhaps as that of Baron De Palm's, whose friends seemed willing to let the public know all. As was foretold yesterday the furnace at Washington was lighted yesterday. The heating will be under the supervision of William Black hurst, Superintendent of the Washington Gas Works. Mr. Blackhurst will have charge of the cremation, which will take place to-day. The ceremonies over the body of the deceased took place yesterday at her late residence in Cincinnati, and were of a very simple character. The friends of the family and the members of the carving class of the School of Design were in attendance. Mrs. Aaron F. Perry reviewed the life of Mrs. Pitman, appropriate music was had, and the bodywas afterwards placed on the cars for transportation to Washington. The cremation will be begun this afternoon, and will occupy probably eight hours.

HER VIEWS ON CREMATION.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday gives the following interesting account of Mrs. Pitman's views, wishes and will:

It seems to us, therefore, proper to say, in view of the event publicly announced, that Mrs. Pitman's disposition of her remains is in pursuance of views formed by her years ago, when the promise of long life was as fair to her as to any person in the strength of manhood or womanhood. Shortly after the first cremation at Washington, Pa., under the direction of Dr. Le Moyne, the writer remembers to have had a conversation with Mrs. Pitman on the subject, in which all the arguments in favor of the practice, and against it, were gone over with considerable detail. The emphasis with which Mrs. Pitman advanced the opinion that the body, after death, should be consumed by fire, and not allowed to pollute the air, and the ground and the water with the poisonous gases generated in the process of decomposition, will never be forgotten.

"And what," said she, in her clear manner, "is the difference whether the body shall be burned up by a slow process of chemical combustion, going on through a series of years, or be consumed by artificial heat in a few minutes? In the end it comes to the same thing—a little dust in the coffin or a little dust in the crematory;" and she added, with some solemnity of manner, substantially, that when in the order of nature she should exchange this for another stage of existence, she trusted that the cast-off body would be reduced to ashes in the speediest possible manner. The subject at that time was one of considerable controversy in the magazines and newspapers of both the Old and New World.

EXPENSIVE FUNERALS.

Mrs. Pitman not only urged many sanitary objections to the burial of the dead, but considered the expensive ceremonies attending interments as a serious and needless tax upon the resources of the survivors. She had known many families that, taking a false view of the matter, and actuated by a feeling of pride in seeing their loved ones buried with the same outward show of respect that characterized similar events in the families of wealthy neighbors, not only exhausted their limited means, but embarrass themselves with debt, and she protested against it with all the energy of her nature.

Mrs. Pitman was an unusually independent thinker. She belonged to no church and subscribed to no creed. She inclined, if anything, to the views of the Swedenborgians in regard to the future life, but was not specially identified with them. Her trust in the goodness and wisdom of the creator was founded upon the evidences of His provision and care for His creatures here. Were men and women as thoughtful in observing the conditions that make for happiness and health here, as their All-Father had been wise and kindly in providing them, the world would be what it was designed to be, a place of pleasure and preparation for a higher life.

A PEACEFUL DEATH.

Few persons, whatever their faith, have faced the inevitable with greater peace and composure of mind than Mrs. Pitman. In the last conversation of any length which she was able to hold with any one, she expressed her readiness and longing to depart and be rid of the infirmities of the body. She had outgrown what are called orthodox ideas in respect of the future. Whatever her shortcomings in life, she anticipated not the frowns of an angry God, but the smiles of a Merciful Father, and the welcome of dear friends. "Why, I shall be as an infant there," she said, "with everything to learn, but surrounded by those who will instruct me." In her view it would be a progressive life, as full of variety and activity as this, and with almost infinite possibilities of attainment. In this cheerful faith, never discomposed for a moment, Mrs. Pitman passed away, so gently and peacefully that the watchers at her beside did not know the exact moment when her bright spirit took its flight.

They

"Thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died."

It is because of the disposition to be made of all that was mortal of this gifted woman, and the interest it excites, that it seems to be appropriate to set before the public some of the views which shaped her conduct and actuated her purposes.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., February 15.—The cremation of the remains of Mrs. Benn Pitman of Cincinnati, was successfully accomplished this afternoon, the entire operation lasting less than two hours. The train bearing the remains reached here about eleven o'clock this morning and the body was taken directly from the station to the crematory.

THE CASKET.

The casket was made of cherry with an unvarnished mahogany cover, beautifully carved, a present from the Cincinnati School of Design, of which the deceased lady was a member. It was lined inside with white satin. The corpse was accompanied only by Mr. Pitman and Mr. Plympton of Cincinnati, a personal friend of the Pitman family.

THE CREMATION PRIVATE.

The morning train from Pittsburgh brought many representatives of the press of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and other points, and Dr. LeMoyne was immediately besieged at his office for admission to the crematory. All reporters and every applicant for admittance, except those whose labor was required, were positively refused entrance inside the yard. Reporters were considerably incensed but all their powers of persuasion failed. Mr. Pitman expressed his willingness to admit the reporters, but Dr. LeMoyne wished to establish the precedent of privacy. The representative of the New York *Times* was particularly pressing on the old Doctor and was finally ejected from the latter's office by Dr. Frank LeMoyne.

ARRIVAL AT THE CREMATORY.

Arriving at the crematory, the casket was taken inside the door was shut, and reporters were compelled to wait outside. The only parties admitted were Messrs. Pitman and Plympton and those persons in charge of the furnace. Dr. Le Moyne was not present, owing to the infirmities of age, but his son, Julius LeMoyne, son-in-law, H. V. Harding, and Wm. Blackhurst, Superintendent of the gas works, had charge of the entire process from beginning to end.

THE BUILDING AND FURNACE.

A brief description of the furnace and building may not prove uninteresting here. The structure, which resembles a country school house more than anything else, is situated about a mile and a half from Washington, on an elevation long known as "Gallows Hill." It is built of brick, and is divided into two rooms, one for the reception of the bodies, containing a cabinet or columbarium for holding the ashes of cremated bodies, and the other containing the furnace proper, a huge gas retort, substantially built over a long, deep furnace. The building is twenty by thirty feet in size, and is enclosed on all sides by a neat paling fence. The reception room is plainly fitted with a table or catafalque in addition to the columbarium. The furnace or retort is located in one corner of the contracted inner apartment. The door is held in its place by strong iron screws, and when shut is "luted" with cement, so as to make it air tight. A small hole, protected from the draft, is made in the door of the retort through which an opportunity is afforded to watch the progress of consumption. The body is placed on an iron cradle, which is slipped into the retort.

INTO THE RETORT.

The casket was removed to the building and the lid removed. The favored few who were permitted within the railing say that the corpse looked beautiful as it lay in the casket covered with rich wreaths of flowers. The corpse was lifted tenderly from the casket, and placed upon the rack of iron rods which was to bear the body to the retort, and relieve it slightly from resting on the floor, that the heat might the more thoroughly permeate it. The shroud was saturated with alum water, to better prevent its immediate consumption and its clinging close to the body. There was no formal ceremony. At almost precisely two o'clock the lid was removed from the retort, the body upon the rack placed within, and the lid refastened.

ACTION OF THE HEAT.

The estimated heat of the retort at noon was twelve hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and Dr. Le Moyne stated this afternoon that he estimated the highest degree of heat which the furnace has ever shown is not over twelve hundree degrees. In eighteen minutes after the body had been placed in the retort it was entirely reduced and at the end of an hour and three-quarters the cremation was pronounced complete, the flues of the furnace were closed, and the door sealed hermetically to arrest combustion and allow the retort to cool This will require at least thirty hours. when the doors of the retort will be opened and the calcined bones removed. The

RESULT OF CREMATION

is not ashes but fragments of calcined bone, white as snow and entirely odorless. Mr Pitman expressed himself as more than satisfied with the result of the cremation. He is undecided as to what he will do with the remains but thinks he will erect a monument, in the inside of which he will place the jar and contents.

DR. LE MOYNE ON THE INCINERATION.

Dr. Le Moyne says that hereafter all cremations will be conducted in strict privacy, none but the friends being allowed in the building during the process, and says that the success of to-day was not needed to convince him that cremation is the quickest, most econominal and sanitary way of disposing of the dead. M. R.

NOVEL OBSEQUIES AT CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati *Times* and *Commercial* the following interesting account of the novel obsequies at the late home of the deceased in Cincinnati, is compiled:

At ten o'clock this morning the doors were opened and visitors began to arrive. They were met at the threshold by Mr. Pitman himself, generally, with a cheerful word of welcome, and told to make themselves free to sit, or stand, or pass to and fro, and converse with each other as they pleased. As the good lady of the house, who lay enshrined in the adjoining apartment, had been wont to so welcome her friends, no change would be made on this occasion. So visitors generally seated themselves a few minutes to rest from climbing the hill, and then by groups would walk through the open door into the room where the coffin and its once familiar form rested on a curtained bier.

THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

The casket containing the body of Mrs. Pitman was placed upon a dais, draped with white merino, bordered with blue silk, in the cozy dining room which she had assisted in adorning. The clear-story windows under the high, carved ceiled shed down a soft glow upon the lid which covered the dear head so full of sweetness and light. The casket, of mahogany, bore upon the lid the monogram "J. P.," inclosed in the ancient symbol of the egg, or rather lozenge, emblematic of life, also a cross, the symbol of hope, carved by the hands most fit to render such a service. The lid of the casket was not removed, in accordance with the feeling of the family. The only deviation from the ordinary home expression of the cottage was that of the draping of the northern side of the dining room with three beautiful British flags, which were presented to Mrs. Pitman by her brother William Bragg, Esq., of Birmingham, England, the county of Mr. and Mrs. Pitman's nativity. Above, there were a wreath and anchor of immortelles, the tribute of friends. There were also baskets of whiteness and fragrance, fulfilling the desire of loving sentiment and excluding the suggestion of ostentation. There was no black crape or any thing else gloomy in the apartment, and an air of cheerful, happy contentment with this usually sad dispensation of Providence seemed to pervade the premises. Mr. Pitman and his daughter, also, as she passed about among friends, preserved a perfectly calm, and, at times, cheerful aspect. It was a most singular and remarkable funeral scene, and one that will excite disapprobtion, no doubt, as well as hearty approval.

REMARKS AND READING.

When the rooms were filled, Mr. Pitman, standing among a group of guests, remarked in a conversational way, that the company present had not assembled for the purpose of hearing any ceremony performed over the departed, but to talk together about what they admired in her character, and seek to profit themselves by emulating her good work. He then proceeded in a pleasant, off hand manner, for half an hour, to sketch her life of industry and devotion to every good and noble purpose that came under her approbation. She was a highly educated and elegantly cultured woman, equal to any station or circle in society, but she preferred a life of usefulness to one of fashion and gay pleasures. Hence she had, in the last twenty-five years, accomplished an amount of real hard work, assisting him as short-hand reporter and publisher, rarely accomplished by the most capable men. She was fully entitled to half the credit for all that he had accomplished. If the city of Cincinnati derived credit and advantage from what he had done in the School of Design and Carving, it was solely due to the fact that Mrs. Pitman had voluntarily taken upon herself all the work of his publishing business for the past four years. How she had been able to accomplish so much was a marvel to himself, even; it could only have been done by a woman who never wore corsets or high-heeled shoes.

PROVISIONS OF HER WILL.

When Mr. Pitman closed his well-tempered eulogy upon the character and work of his departed companion, Mrs. Katherine Westendorf read a poem. Mrs M. V. Longley, one of the first acquaintances Mrs. Pitman had made in Cincinnati next made a few remarks on the character of the deceased. Among other points was this: "Mrs. Pitman's provision in her will for providing medical treatment for women suffering from their constitutional ailments, but too poor to pay for the same or unwilling to place themselves in the care of a male physician, was the last and crowning act of her life. From her illness, arising from this latter cause, she was deeply impressed with the need of some such provision." The exercises were closed by the reading of another poem adopted from the Arabic. For some hours after, or up to three o'clock, there was an almost continuous procession of friends and acquaintances coming and going from the city, all glad to testify by their presence their affection and high regard for this most estimable and useful woman.

An Open Letter—It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, *Mass., April 2d, 1877.*

MR. EDITOR: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh, snuff, until I became a valuable teller for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly,

s&W S. D. REMICK.

Bayard Taylor Nominated to the German Mission.

Members of the Pennsylvania delegation were agreeably surprised on Friday when it was announced that the name of Mr. Bayard Taylor had been sent to the Senate for the position of Minister to Germany. Mr. Russell Errett said that Mr. Taylor could hardly be called a resident of Pennsylvania, but after all it was something to have the great missions of London and Berlin credited to the Keystone State.

$25 Reward

will be paid if C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam does not afford prompt relief

dec18:d&W3m

BOARDING—Persons desiring comfortable and well-furnished rooms with board, permanent or transient, can be accommodated at No. 59 Sandusky Street, Allegheny Location central. tf

Neglected Coughs and Colds

frequently produce serious results. C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam is an unfailing remedy. dec18:d&W3m.

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1878.....1878

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GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

OF ALL-WINTER AND CLOTH

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

AT EXTRA REDUCED PRICES,

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One Square from the Allegheny Market.

Ladies' Heavy Shoes	85c
Ladies' Cloth Leather Foxed Shoes	$1 00
Ladies' Im't. Goat Pegged Shoes	1 00
Ladies' Heavy Sewed Oil Grain Shoes	1 25
Ladies' India Goat Sewed Shoes	1 50
Ladies' Heavy Sole Turkey Morocco Button Shoes	1 75
Ladies' Heavy Sole Lasting Turkey Morocco Foxed Gaiters	1 50
Ladies' Heavy Sole Oil Grain, Side Lace	1 75
Ladies' Fine Turkey Morocco Side Lace Shoes	2 00
Good Heavy Children's Shoes, 7 to 10	75c
Good Heavy Misses' Shoes at	85c and 1 00
Red Top Children's Boots, 7 to 9	1 00
Men's Prime Heavy Soled F Kip Boots	2 50
Men's Genuine Calf Boots	2 75
Men's Genuine Heavy Calf Top Sole Boots	3 00
Men's Working Shoes	1 00
Men's Heavy Sole Seamless Plow Shoes	1 50

ALSO,

MANY SPECIAL BARGAINS!

In all styles of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes that

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

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$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago. se8:1yr

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oct7:1yrW

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Tetterlow and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

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Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp.) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. dec4:eodly&W

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DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

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FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del1:d&Wly

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH.

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This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. TICKETS SCALES OF POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
20	Prizes of $2,500	50,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	$ 2,700
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9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating address, for further information or send orders to

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All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

The next drawing occurs Tuesday, April 9, 1878. fel3:ewa-d&W4t

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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

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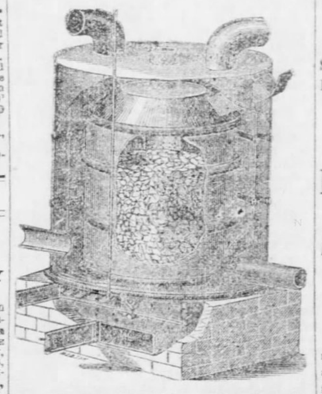

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Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

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WINDOW GLASS

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As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our Warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsh:W

Great Reduction!! IN TEETH.

A Full Set for $6!

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DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,

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Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they **HAVE THE BEST.**

It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthetic very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. my1:1yr.

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REGULAR-MADE HOSIERY.

Schopper's old price, 60c, reduced to	25c
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Ladies' Merino Ribbed, 4 pair for	25c

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SHIRTS.

Linen Front French Yoke Shirt	75c
Carlisle's "Perfect Fitting"	$1 00

For economy buy the Eighteen Patent Shirt, as it wears as long as two Shirts made the old way, and can be worn for a week Without Break or Wrinkle and costs but 4c. trifle more than others. Price $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Shirt bosoms of same kind, 19, 25, 34 and 43c. New goods in Ruching, Trimming, Hamburg Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, just received. Demorest's Patterns expected about 1st of March.

J. D. CARLISLE'S,

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QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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1878.

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A PREMIUM ENGRAVING

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POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Steck Markets, which every farmer is interested.

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A Valuable Premium to Every Subscriber and to Clubs.

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For Club of 100 Subscribers—**A FIRST-CLASS SPRING BUGGY** to getter-up of Club.

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THE WEEKLY POST, per year	2 00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER	1 50

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For the successful treatment of the Respiratory, Nervous, and Digestive Systems, Nasal Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, by the **AERIAN SYSTEM.** A new and successful method of treatment by INHALATION. Improvement is apparent from the first week of treatment. Curable diseases of the Heart treated successfully.

Correspondents answered when stamp is enclosed. Patients received daily from 9 to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P. M. no24:1yrW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for Every Pain. It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy.

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other organs or glands, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease, may suffer.

FROM THE HONORABLE THURLOW WEED

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, MUMPS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysintery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle RADWAY S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers, (aided by Radway's Pills,), so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and Pure, Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most ASTONISHING CURES; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RES

DOLLAR OF THE DADDIES.

Closing Scenes in the Senate Debate.

The Bill Passes by a Vote of 48 to 21.

Text of the Bill as Finally Passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—After brief discussion the House joint resolution declaring that a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient, passed—yeas, 40; nays, 9. Messrs Bailey, Conover, Davis (W. Va.), Dennis, McCreery, Merrimon, Morgan, Randolph and Ransom voted in the negative.

Mr. CAMERON (Penna.) presented resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce remonstrating against the passage of a law imposing tax on incomes. Referred.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to ascertain in whose possession the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Kansas & Neosho Railroad are.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the Silver bill, and Mr. Jones (Nevada) spoke in favor thereof.

Mr. JONES spoke at great length, most of his speech being devoted to the argument showing that silver has not depreciated in value since its demonetization and against the assertions that the dollar proposed by the bill is dishonoring the medium of payment and a depreciated coin. He said that silver since 1873, although discrowned and shorn of its monetary function, denied mintage through the entire Western world and degraded to the rank of a commodity instead of having become less valuable, has nevertheless increased in its command over services and all kinds of property, that both gold and silver have gained in purchasing power, and that silver only seems to have fallen in value because it has not risen to so great an extent as gold. In the face of these patent and accumulated facts, it is still claimed that silver has depreciated to such a degree that it would be dishonest to pay debts in it even if it would legally discharge them. An eminent jurist once said to a certain legal proposition that he could not conceive of a human mind so constituted as to entertain it. I am equally incompetent to conceive of a human mind so constituted as not to see that silver has appreciated rather than fallen in value, and that it has been enormously enhanced in value that to gratituously require debts to be paid in it is either most gigantic folly or most gigantic fraud of all the ages.

Mr. Jones denounced as false the charges that he has individual interests to be subserved by remonetizing silver and in conclusion said: Leaving personal and local matters aside, I will conclude with brief reference to the traitic appeals that come to us from certain quarters to rally to the rescue of the ancient honor of the Republic which it is declared is now held aloft by less than a dozen States in the Union. It is said that this nation will lose the high position which it has maintained for a hundred years in the family of nations if the pending bill shall pass. It is said that even the discussion of a measure to restore to the country power to perform its contracts in the terms on which they are written, has, to no inconsiderable extent, disparaged it in the eyes of the world. Whence comes the really dangerous assaults upon the good name of the nation? Is it not from certain members of Congress who denounce this as a stockjobbers' bill and as a scheme to issue clipped coins, forgetting that the clipping were stolen from the people and are now found in the pockets of their creditors, and is it not from leading metropolitan and commercial journals which denounce the friends of the bill as swindlers and repudiators and declare itself to have the honor of this nation in its special charge? By what title does any factionist itself up as being par excellence the guardians of the honor of the nation? Where the honor can repose nowhere so securely as in the keeping and hearts of the people. There is its shrine and there alone can it find protection. In what manner and by what methods has the New York and the Eastern press examined the honor of the nation of which it proclaims itself special guardian? Only by libels upon the character and personal motives of every public man who cannot see the justice of combining government and people by enhancing the value of money in which the debts are to be paid; by open and shameless appeals to the President to make corrupt use of his patronage to influence votes in Congress against the silver bill; by a pretension all false as it is humiliating, that Congress dares not resist the decrees of organized capital.

He then quoted from the New York *Tribune*, of January 7th as follows: "The President knows that men can be held to Republican pledges as to finance if they know that their truth will mean favor as to appointments." Three days later the same paper said: "The capital of the country is organized that, as we shall see whether Congress will dare to fly in its face." These newspapers claim to be read largely in Europe. What impression of our people, and our public affairs, and public men is likely to prevail in Europe, when the leading American newspapers in which the majority in Congress is daily denounced as made up of silver swindlers, repudiators or heretics, and in which it is daily represented that Congress can be corrupted by the President's patronage and intimidated by threats of organized capital. What better than a roaring farce is it for editors engaged in this work of defamation to style themselves the peculiar champions of honor of the nation. The attempt to persuade the President to use his patronage as a corrupting agency seeming to have failed, and Congress by votes at various times and in decisive numbers having exhibited a determination to "fly in the face of organized capital of the country," the latest movement has been to defame those who could neither be purchased nor intimidated no longer invoking the President to buy a Senator. These gold organs charge that Senators have sought to sell their votes and we are treated to lengthy homilies upon decaying morality of this body. The same men, who, day after day have declared it was a most urgent duty of the chief magistrate to trade patronage for votes in favor of what is called honest money now shed tears over a story of their own invention. That members of this body have been waiting, watching, hoping and asking to be bribed.

The New York *Times* of the 12th inst. editorially says: "The United States Senate has sunk so far below the standard with which it was formerly associated, that propositions which we yesterday gave as in circulation at Washington excite little or no surprise. There are Senators who have so little intelligence and principle that they do not know their own minds in regard to the silver question or so little conscience that they are ready to vote for or against the pending bill. They imagine that it is popular provided they receive a *quid pro quo*. However, they are willing to run the risk of unpopularity. They are ready in short to sell their votes to the President and aid in defeating the bill if he will only pay their price. It is hinted that by adopting this bribery plan, the President may not only defeat the Bland bill, but also may establish amicable relations between his Administration and the Senators who are at present inimical." The explanation does but add to the disgrace of those who offer it. It was Joab who said to Amasa, "Art thou in health, my brother?" and "so he smote him in the fifth rib."

The journals from which I have quoted seem to have been equally solicitous concerning the national honor, and while tenderly inquiring as to its health, deliberately stabs like these. In this country the national honor had never been tarnished by those who proposed to restore the ancient money in which every national bond is promised to be paid. If it is in danger of being tarnished, it is from the charge of the opposing faction that a majority of citizens, a majority of the States of this Union are inately dishonest. Let the gold press of this country not forget that while power usually begets intolerance, it always begets resistance. It is boastfully declared that capital is now "organized at last, and we shall see whether Congress will dare to fly in its face." How long is it since the slaveholder of this country, intoxicated by long possession of absolute sway, declared that cotton was King and that grass should grow in the streets of Northern cities if its royal prerogatives were interfered with. The Southern men who hear me know that it was arrogance, together with irresponsible power. The dominating spirit engendered by slavery provoked and precipitated a revolution which destroyed it. Are the same people who carried that revolution through fire and blood on the bayonets of three millions of men likely to be patient under the taunt that their chosen representatives sitting here under the dome of this capitol dare not fly in the face of organized money lenders and bondholders of the country? Thank God and the Declaration of Independence, and the patient heroism that made it a vitalizing force, and the Constitution that crystallized it into law, the people of this country are furnished with a better method of righting wrongs and asserting rights than a resort to arms, and with not less resolution and enthusiasm than wars against oppression inspire. Will they in peaceful methods and under forms of law trample under foot any power that seeks through corruption or intimidation to intrench itself in this citadel of their liberties. They will see to it that this remains a popular government in fact as well as name, and, despite the craft of the cunning and the wiles of the wicked, that their representatives in this capitol register through the constitutional laws their imperial will.

Mr. WADLEIGH spoke against the bill, and in the course of his remarks said there had been statements of distress and suffering, but to his mind all this cry of weeping and wailing was to divert the attention of the people while they were being robbed for the benet of the bloated German Empire and Nevada Silver King.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened Mr. Blaine submitted a substitute for the Silver bill, of which he gave notice several days ago, when he addressed the Senate, and the provisions of which he then explained.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the internal revenue of the Government has fallen off $4,969,000, principally on account of the agitation in regard to tax on tobacco and whisky, and recommending the House to take immediate action on the subject.

GIBSON OF LOUISIANA EXPLAINS.

Mr. GIBSON, rising to a question of privilege said, he repudiated the intimation or suspicion of any Representative of Louisiana having been engaged in any bargain in regard to the Presidency which reflected on the honor of that State. He had differed from his colleagues in supporting the Electoral bill and he had advocated strongly the policy of adhering to the bill framed by the committee appointed for that purpose. He had felt that that bill was in great measure in the interest of the peace, honor and welfare of the country; and representing a people whom he knew to be lawabiding—a people who had preferred to adhere to the forms of law. He had not hesitated to give the Electoral Commission his sanction. He had been gratified to see that the action of southern men on that question—standing up for law and Union—had excited in the breasts of the Northern people a sentiment of confidence in the constituencies and States of the South—a sentiment which had been a stranger to that people. For more than a quarter of a century he had felt that it was in the interests which he represented that the States had no part in the Union separate from the interest of the whole country would secure the happiness and prosperity of Louisiana. He had seen at that time the President declaring in unequivocal terms that the time had come when he had made up his mind to uphold no longer military government over the people of Louisiana. That had been given as an order to the military commander in New Orleans. He had felt assured that no bargain was necessary; that an intelligent understanding was necessary to secure to the people of the South their rights. He had felt gratified when he had read the inaugural address of President Hayes and when he had seen that gentleman call to his chief cabinet position, a gentleman whose voice had as emphatically declared his opposition to military Government in the South, (he referred to Evarts) as the voice of the leader of the Democratic party himself, Samuel J. Tilden. He referred to the visit of the statesmen to New Orleans, and stated that he himself had pictured to these gentlemen the effects of Radical misrule in Louisiana and they had advised the President that he could without imperilling any interests withdraw the troops. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature endorsing President Hayes' policy and declaring that the Nicholls' Government would discountenance any political prosecutions. That was the only "bargain" he had ever acquainted with. He knew of no compact. He knew of no agreement. He knew of no understanding. These resolutions spoke for themselves and showed that Governor Nicholls and the Legislature had pledged themselves to a rigid enforcement of the laws. This was being done at the present time in regard to one of the members of

THE RETURNING BOARD

who for a violation of a State law—for the commission of misdemeanor, was being held for trial in one of the State courts. He saw nothing extraordinary in that spectacle except in the enormity of offence. The proceedings of that court had been in accordance with the criminal practice and criminal law of Louisiana.

Mr. HALE—Does the gentleman sustain the impressions that have been and are now going on against the Returning Board?

Mr. GIBSON—If men have been guilty of any violation of laws, the State authorities are perfectly right in prosecuting them.

Mr. HALE—Then the gentleman does not discourage it?

Mr. GIBSON—Does the gentleman mean to say he thinks it is not right to prosecute them?

THE IDEA OF AN OUTRAGE.

Mr. HALE—Does the gentleman ask what I think? I think the whole proceeding is the greatest outrage which has ever occurred in American hipocrsy, because I believe it to be a political persecution under the guise of process of law. (Derisive laughter on the Democratic side).

Mr. GIBSON—I do not yield to the gentleman to denounce the people of the State of Louisiana. Since I have been on this floor the gentleman from Maine has omitted no occasion to denounce the people of Louisiana. I have treated the gentleman's declamation as I treat it with the contempt which they merit. He went on to say that proceedings of the Courts of Louisiana were in conformity with the laws of that State, and desired to know on what grounds the House of Representatives would interfere with local tribunals of Louisiana. For years the National Government had been in league with the vicious elements of society in Louisiana and its institutions had been controlled and determined by guilty man had been punished. Since the Nicholls government had been inaugurated, however, it had refused to extend shelter to criminals. If it were shown that there was any merit in the case of Anderson—if there had been any bias against him, or that there had been in any degree vicious public sentiment underlying the transaction, nay more, if the Republican leaders in the House or out of it should plead for executive clemency he extended, he believed that the gallant, patriotic and magnanimous Governor of Louisiana would accede to their wishes. For one he (Gibson) would not find fault with him. He had interests at stake in the future of the State, and about a good understanding between the North and South and he was glad to perceive that since the Northern and Southern men had met in Congress a better feeling had arisen and kindlier feelings prevailed.

Mr. HALE rose to reply, but was met with cries of "Regular order," from the Democratic side.

Mr. THOMPSON—Then don't talk about recapitulation.

Mr. HALE then moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion at the request of the Speaker.

FALLING OFF IN REVENUES.

The SPEAKER asked consent to lay before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, which he said was a more important matter for discussion than that which the House had pursuing, as it was in regard to a question which affected the finances of the country irrespective of politics or partisanship. Consent being given, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a copy of a letter to him from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, setting out that internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year, including yesterday, as compared with the same period of the last fiscal year, have suffered a decrease of $4,960,218, and suggesting as one cause of this decrease the agitation of a reduction of the tax on spirits and tobacco. The Secretary urged upon Congress, in anticipation of the same rate of decrease continuing during the next fiscal year, a reduction of appropriations to be made for the service of Government during that fiscal year or an increase of taxation in such form as it might deem best.

The letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends the passage of a resolution in regard to tobacco similar to that passed some time ago in regard to the tax on distilled spirits declaring a reduction of the tax on that article inexpedient.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.), in moving to refer the communication to the Committee on Appropriations, said that it was an error to assume that the incidental circumstances which had caused the falling off in revenues were of a character that entitled them to any very great consideration at the other end of the avenue. If it had been assumed by the Secretary of the Treasury that Congress had no right to alter existing laws, however vicious they might be lest the revenue might fall off, he (Wood) took issue with that assumption. Congress had charged an important committee with entire

REVISION OF THE QUESTION OF TAXES,

and if in consequence of the agitation incidental to delay in the preparation of the bill revenues had fallen off, he attached no particular importance to that fact. But if the Treasury department assumed to dictate to Congress what it should do in regard to whisky or tobacco or any other subject of taxation, he thought it went a little beyond the legitimate executive prerogatives belonging to it. He concurred with the Secretary, however, that the expenditures of the government should be curtailed.

Mr. BUTLER thought the House should not quarrel with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the wisdom or unwisdom of sending in a communication but should pass some law settling the questions of tax on whisky and tobacco, and thus allow business to go on without suffering from any agitation.

Mr. WOOD said that it was an entire error to legislate in piecemeal. If the House should pass upon those two questions it would interfere with the general system of taxation. If Congress should take part of the system out of the hands of the committee which had charge of it, it would derange the whole system. He objected to that style of legislation.

Mr. TUCKER thought the communication should go to the Committee of Ways and Means, but he denied that the reduction of tax on whisky and tobacco would reduce the receipts of the government.

Mr. WOOD accepted the amendment to send the communication to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. HARRISON stated the Constitution gave the President the right to communicate to Congress his views upon proper legislation, and that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury the right to communicate information to Congress when he was asked for it, but the House had not asked the Secretary to comment upon its action, and until he was asked, the House should receive no suggestion from him. He (Harrison) thought no reference should be given to the communication. If the Secretary deemed it right to communicate with the House, he should let the President send it in. The House should not allow any dictation of that sort from the Secretary of the Treasury, and he therefore moved to lay the communication on the table. (At this point, amid much laughter, a message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had passed the House resolution declaring the reduction of the tax on whisky to be inexpedient.)

Mr. WOOD declined to yield the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HARRISON made a point of order that th Secretary of the Treasury had no right to send such a communication to the House.

The SPEAKER decided that in the first place the point of order came too late, but waiving that he decided under law, the point was not well taken. The law made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make a report and give information to either house when he is required to do "that shall appertain to his office." it had been the unvarying practice for the Secretary to communicate to Congress as he saw fit.

Mr. FOSTER expressed his surprise to learn from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and from his colleague, Sayler, that that Committee did not consider the whisky tax question settled.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.)—So far as I am concerned, the gentleman has not understood me correctly.

Mr. FOSTER—The House has, by a majority of thirty-five and the Senate by a vote of forty to nine declared the reduction of the whisky tax inexpedient. That question is settled and I regret that it should be given out to the public that the question is not settled. As to the tobacco question I beg the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill settling it definitely. The Secretary of the Treasury, as was his duty, has presented to us this morning a communication showing that interference with the taxation of whiskey and tobacco is reducing the revenue very greatly. I think, therefore, that the Committee of Ways and Means should present the question to the House at the earliest possible moment. Let the question be decided as to the Secretary of the Treasury. I want to say of him (inasmuch as he has been attacked) that I do not believe that this country has ever had so able an administrative officer in the Treasury department as the one it has to-day.

Mr. SAYLER—Will my colleague except Alexander Hamilton?

Mr. FOSTER—He is as anxious to reduce expenses as any man in the House or country can be. He urges that at all times and under all circumstances in our committee. He sees the revenues falling off, and he calls our attention to that fact as it was his duty to do.

Mr. WOOD—The difficulty in this House is more responsible for delay in settling the question of taxation than the gentleman from Ohio (Foster.) The resolution which he brought before the House on the subject of the whisky tax disturbed and deranged a report covering that question almost ready to be made to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means. The delay is traceable to that premature and inconsiderate action, but the question will soon be settled in committee and a bill reported to the House.

Mr. BURCHARD did not believe that the diminution of revenue was the result of diminution of consumption. The collection of tax was simply deferred, but uncertainty was affecting trade and business. He hoped the Committee of Ways and Means would at an early day make some report. I for one consider the question of a reduction of tax on distilled spirits as settled. It had been settled by the House and by the Senate so far as that body could in truth. The Secretary, enclosing a copy of a letter to him from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, setting out that internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year, including yesterday, as compared with the same period of the last fiscal year, have suffered a decrease of $4,960,218, and suggesting as one cause of this decrease the agitation of a reduction of the tax on spirits and tobacco. The Secretary urged upon Congress, in anticipation of the same rate of decrease continuing during the next fiscal year, a reduction of appropriations to be made for the service of Government during that fiscal year or an increase of taxation in such form as it might deem best.

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Mr. HARRISON appealed to Mr. Wood, out of regard for the dignity of the House, to move to lay the Secretary's communication on the table.

The SPEAKER said he had, in support of his position, the fact that it had been the uniform practice of the House to receive communications from the Secretary of the Treasury touching the affairs of his department. In addition to that he thought it good policy that, if the revenues of the Government fell off suddenly and seriously from any cause, the fact of the Treasury should communicate the fact to the House.

Mr HARRISON—Through the President.

The SPEAKER—For the reason that it might involve the good faith and credit of the country, and that the House may receive communications from the Secretary of the Treasury itself. Furthermore, such communications should certainly come to this House, which has the sole power to originate revenue laws.

Mr. WHITTHORNE trusted that hereafter the precedent would not be observed. The Secretary of the Treasury or any subordinate officer should never be permitted to come before the House with an electioneering document. If the House so prostituted itself, no one could tell to what the practice would grow.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested (satirically) that the right of petition should at least be recognized in the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. STEPHENS said, aside from his official position, the Secretary had a right, as a private citizen feeling an interest in any public question, to present it to the House, as he had in official position added to that duty on his part.

After further discussion, the communication was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL PASSED.

The House then proceeded to act on the Military Academy bill. All amendments reported from Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Southard in the chair), and took up the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of surviving officers and enlisted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval services, who served sixty days in the Mexican war or thirty days in the Creekwar, or Seminole war or Black Hawk war, or to their surviving widows who have not married.

Mr. HERBERT addressed the Committee in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. POWERS spoke in opposition to it because it opened wide the new door by which millions of dollars would be taken from the Treasury. The Committee estimated the annual drain under the bill as one and a half millions, but he believed that it would be seven and a half millions, to say nothing of arrearages. That would not fall short of one hundred millions.

At the close of Mr. Powers' speech the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Consideration was resumed on the silver bill, and Mr. Ingalls spoke in favor thereof.

Mr. INGALLS quoted from the speech of Hon. John Sherman, delivered in the Senate, to the effect the standard of gold was an american idea, and said the real standard of wealth in truth. The original American idea was a single standard of silver. He spoke at length as to the history of gold and silver as money, and said gold was the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It had no friend or ally but fraud from the first to later betray. The West and South in asking the passage of this bill were asking less than they would ever ask again. In conclusion, he referred to the people of the West and their labors, and said, with regard to the last fifteen years they bore, he was astonished at their moderation.

Mr. ALLISON, who has charge of the bill, took the floor to close the debate. He explained at length the provisions of the bill as reported from the Senate Finance Committee, and made an able argument in support thereof.

Mr. LAMAR said: Mr. President, having already expressed my deliberate opinion at some length upon this very important measure now under consideration, I shall not trespass upon the attention of the Senate further. I have, however, one other duty to perform—a very painful one, I admit, but one which is none the less clear. I hold in my hand certain resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, which I ask to have read.

He then sent to the clerk's desk and had read the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature instructing their Senators to vote for the silver bill.

LAMAR OPPOSES THE BILL.

Mr. LAMAR continuing said: Mr. President, between these resolutions and myself there is a great gulf. I cannot pass it. Of my love to the State of Mississippi I will not speak; my life alone can tell it; my gratitude for all the honor her people have done me no words can express. I am best proving it by doing to-day what I think their true interests and their self respect require me to do. During my life in that State it has been my privilege to assist in the education of more than one generation of her youth; to have given impulse to wave after wave of young manhood that has passed into the troubled sea of her social and political life. Upon them I have always endeavored to impress the belief that truth was better than falsehood, honesty better than policy, courage better than cowardice. To-day my lessons confront me; to-day I must be true or false, honest or cunning, faithful or unfaithful to my people even in this hour of their legislative displeasure and disapprobation. I cannot vote for these resolutions and direct. I cannot and will not shirk the responsibility which my position imposes. My duty, as I see it, I will do and I will vote against this bill. When that is done my responsibility is ended. My reasons for my vote shall be given to my people. There will be for them to determine if adherence to my honest convictions has disqualified me from representing them. Whether a difference of opinion upon a difficult and complicated subject to which I have given patient, long continued, conscientious study; to which I have brought entire honesty and singleness of purpose, and upon which I have spent whatever ability God has given me is now to separate us. Whether this difference is to override that complete union of thought, sympathy and hope which on all other, and as I believe even more important subjects, bind us together.

BECK'S AMENDMENT.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Beck, submitted some days ago, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than three million dollars worth of silver bullion per month to be coined into dollars. It further provides that whenever the market price of silver bullion is such that it cannot be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury at less than par with legal tender notes, he shall give public notice of the fact, and then any citizen of the United States who is owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, and have it coined for his benefit. The second section provides that hereafter all half dollars, quarter dollars and ten-cent pieces coined at the mint of the United States shall contain same relative quantity of pure and standard silver as the dollar authorized to be coined by the act.

AN IMPORTANT DEFECT IN THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. THURMAN referred to the resolution of the General Assembly of Ohio, presented by him a few days since, favoring the passage of the Bland bill, and said, upon the question of mere policy, he felt bound to respect the will of the people of Ohio as expressed by her General Assembly, particularly when he believed that will was truly expressed, as he had no doubt it was in this case. There was very little difference between the bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Finance as it came from the House of Representatives. There was one or two things, however, to which he desired to call attention. It did not provide when coinage should take place, and with a hostile Secretary in the Treasury he was not content to leave the amendment in an obscure condition. Again, the amendment provided that the Secretary should purchase silver bullion out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. In view of the fact that our revenues had been decreasing, it would hardly be safe to leave that provision as it now stood. In view of decreasing revenues, the question might be asked whether we had any surplus revenue?

Mr. BLAINE said he had received probably twenty letters inquiring of him in regard to the point which had been magnified in debate to a considerable degree and that was relat've to the passage of the acts of February 12, 1873, demonetizing silver. Inquiries as to whether the bill had been read in the House of Representatives were addressed to him because at that time he happened to be presiding officer of the House. Any one who read the *Globe* of that date would see the bill was read in the House. To be sure in regard to the matter, he had examined files of newspapers and he found in the regular reports of proceedings that Hooper called up the voluminous bill to codify the mint laws and a message had been received, which for six weeks was discussed under the resolution of the Senator from Ohio (Matthews.) He, therefore, moved the Senate adjourn till twelve o'clock on Monday. Rejected—Yeas, 21; nays, 35.

The amendment of McDonald was agreed to—Yes, 37; nays, 35.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Hecker in the chair), on private calendar.

The second bill on the calendar was one which applies an appropriation of $375,000 made by act of Congress to pay certain Southern mail contractors.

Mr. THOMPSON opposed the bill. It was merely a proposition to appropriate $375,000. It was a proposition to pay (and to begin to pay at once) all those claims and all those claimants. It was dangerous legislation. It was dangerous to the rights of the people and the rights of the treasury to compel the Secretary to pay all these claims whether they amounted to $375,000 or $3,000,000, and neither he nor the committee knew to what sum they did amount. When the government had restored to those claimants life, liberty and prosperity, it had acted with magnanimity, which compared favorably with the action of any other government.

Mr. HANNA favored the bill. The claims appeared just and honest and whether it needed an appropriation of $375,000 or $800,000 to meet them, he would cheerfully vote for it.

Mr. YOUNGER said the bill appropriating the $375,000 had passed the Senate ten men on the Republican side had approved of it.

Mr. REAGAN reminded Mr. Conger that the bill had passed when the Republican side had felt reconciled (at the end of the Forty-fourth Congress), and a number of Republicans had voted for it.

MANY THINGS DONE IN THE "GUSH OF RECONCILIATION."

Mr. CONGER said that it had been passed in the gush of reconciliation. There had been a good many things done in the gush of reconciliation that time, but he thought it was all over now. He was surprised at his friend from Indiana (Hanna) in taking the position he did, that the gentleman thought so harshly of the Confederacy and its Postmaster General that he would not recognize payment made by them to these contractors, but wanted them paid over again. The gentleman from Texas (Reagan) as Postmaster General of the Confederacy, had got the mails, mail bags, stamps, etc., which the contractors had on hand, and had settled with the thieves with the money they had stolen from the United States. A bill had been worked through Congress against the wishes of a large majority of the American people to pay men who had run off with government horses, stamps, etc., and turned them over to the bold Confederate Postmaster General who was careful not to cause a suspension of the coinage of gold and subsidiary coin by fixing the amount of silver dollars to be coined.

Mr. ALLISON said it was not the intention of the Finance Committee to interfere with the with the coinage of gold and subsidiary coin. He believed the coinage of both metals could be carried on successfully.

BECK MODIFIES HIS AMENDMENT WHICH IS REJECTED.

After some discussion, Beck modified his amendment so as to provide for the coinage of silver dollars as rapidly as possible and appropriating out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the necessary amount to carry out the provisions of the act.

A vote was then taken on the amendment as modified and it was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Chaffee, the amendment the Finance Committee was amended by the insertion of the word "worth" so as to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase not less than two million dollars worth nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion per month.

On motion of Mr. Ferry, the amendment was further amended by inserting the words "monthly as fast as so purchased" so as to provide that bullion purchased shall be coined monthly as fast as purchased.

Mr. MORRILL submitted an amendment as follows: Provided, further, that for the first year after the passage of the act no more than twenty-five per cent, and for the second year not more than fifty per cent, and for the third year the duties shall be receivable in coinage hereby authorized. Rejected—Yeas, 21; nays, 48.

When the name of Edmunds was called, he said he had a bill with which he agreed with Kansas (Ingalls), that the Senator was in favor of the bill, pure and simple as it came from the House, and he (Edmunds) did not know but what he was too if we were to have it at all.

WALLACE SUBMITS AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. WALLACE submitted the following amendment to that of the Finance Committee that the seventy millions of standard silver dollars coined during three years from this date, and if the average monthly gold price paid for said silver bullion during the last twelve months thereof shall be less than 97-100 of a dollar, the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend such coinage until further action by Congress.

Mr. FERRY inquired if the effect of this amendment would not be to intimate there would be depreciation in silver. It would be better to wait a year until after it should have occurred though he did not believe it ever would.

Mr. THURMAN also opposed the amendment and agreed that the effect of it would be an announcement that Congress had not full confidence in what it was doing.

Mr. WINDOM favored the amendment, and said he desired to have the silver dollar equal in value to the gold. In answer to a question of Mr. Thurman, he (Windom) said he was a bad man and could not tell the truth, but would "frankly say he was the only man who would say publicly he did not know anything on this subject. (Laughter.) The amendment was rejected by a rising vote—yeas 26; nays, 40.

THE AMENDMENT TO STRIKE OUT THE FREE COINAGE FEATURE AGREED TO.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the Finance Committee to strike out of the House bill the free coinage feature and insert the new clause as above noted, and it was agreed to—yeas, 49; nays, 22.

STILL ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following amendment: But nothing in this section contained shall be construed to interfere with the coinage of gold and subsidiary silver coins as now authorized by law.

This amendment led to a lengthy discussion.

Mr. SARGENT, in favoring the amendment, said unless it should be adopted the coinage of gold would be stopped, and gold would be driven from the country.

Mr. JONES (Nev.)—I wish it would.

Mr. SARGENT, resuming, said he would like the Senator to tell him why he had such a wish.

Mr. JONES, in reply, argued that the coinage system of this country was based on the idea that the cheapest metal should be coined. The people of this country would hold legislators of this day to a strict account if they refused to give them option to pay their debts in silver. He had said not and will not shirk the responsibility which my position imposes. My duty, as I see it, I will do and I will vote against this bill. When that is done my responsibility is ended. My reasons for my vote shall be given to my people. There will be for them to determine if adherence to my honest convictions has disqualified me from representing them. Whether a difference of opinion upon a difficult and complicated subject to which I have given patient, long continued, conscientious study; to which I have brought entire honesty and singleness of purpose, and upon which I have spent whatever ability God has given me is now to separate us. Whether this difference is to override that complete union of thought, sympathy and hope which on all other, and as I believe even more important subjects, bind us together.

BECK'S AMENDMENT.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Beck, submitted some days ago, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than three million dollars worth of silver bullion per month to be coined into dollars. It further provides that whenever the market price of silver bullion is such that it cannot be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury at less than par with legal tender notes, he shall give public notice of the fact, and then any citizen of the United States who is owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, and have it coined for his benefit. The second section provides that hereafter all half dollars, quarter dollars and ten-cent pieces coined at the mint of the United States shall contain same relative quantity of pure and standard silver as the dollar authorized to be coined by the act.

AN IMPORTANT DEFECT IN THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. THURMAN referred to the resolution of the General Assembly of Ohio, presented by him a few days since, favoring the passage of the Bland bill, and said, upon the question of mere policy, he felt bound to respect the will of the people of Ohio as expressed by her General Assembly, particularly when he believed that will was truly expressed, as he had no doubt it was in this case. There was very little difference between the bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Finance as it came from the House of Representatives. There was one or two things, however, to which he desired to call attention. It did not provide when coinage should take place, and with a hostile Secretary in the Treasury he was not content to leave the amendment in an obscure condition. Again, the amendment provided that the Secretary should purchase silver bullion out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. In view of the fact that our revenues had been decreasing, it would hardly be safe to leave that provision as it now stood. In view of decreasing revenues, the question might be asked whether we had any surplus revenue?

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FINANCIAL.

Abolishing the National Banking System.

Text of Bill Agreed Upon by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Following is the full text of the bill agreed upon by a vote of 7 against 2 this morning by the House Committee on Banking and Currency:

A bill to retire circulating notes of national banks and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., that as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared and issue Treasury notes equal in amount to the circulation of the national banking associations on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, being the sum of $320,647,690, which shall be used in redemption and retirement as herein provided of circulating notes of national banks, which Treasury notes shall be in the following form:

"Washington, D. C.—The United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of ——— dollars."

And shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury or their signatures be thereto engraved, and shall contain such devices and superscriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and denominations of such notes and general similitude thereof shall conform nearly as may be to those of the United States note commonly known as legal tender notes. They shall be received in payment of all taxes, customs, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and all claims and demands against the United States except for obligations made payable in coin by existing laws, and shall be received by the Secretary of the Treasury at par for four per centum bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870.

Immediately after Treasury notes notes provided for in the preceding section shall be ready for circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be forwarded to Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans in amounts proportioned to receipts and disbursements of their several offices, with regulations and instructions to the following effect, to-wit: First, that said Assistant Treasurer shall immediately after receipt of such Treasury notes cease to pay in disbursement of public funds, upon any account whatever, circulating notes of the national banks then in their several offices, or thereafter received into them, but shall pay out in place and intent of such national bank notes and in substitution therefor the Treasury notes herein authorized, until the whole circulating notes of the national banks shall have been retired.

Second, That Assistant Treasurers shall every thirty days after the process of retiring National bank notes shall have been begun as above directed, or oftener if the Secretary of the Treasury shall so require, transmit to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington all National bank notes received by them up to the date of such transmission, which said notes shall be received by the Treasurer in liquidation of charges against several Assistant Treasurers on account of treasury notes as herein provided.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer, as rapidly as the notes of National banks are received into his office from Assistant Treasurers, to cause them to be counted and assorted, and notes of each association carefully ascertained, and whenever those of any association shall be ascertained to the amount of $5,000, or multiple of $5,000, such association shall be notified thereof, and shall be entitled to receive upon demand and payment of a like sum in legal tender notes or treasury notes authorized by this act, or in drafts or certificates of deposit of Assistant Treasurers, or of such National banks as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, its bonds on deposit with the Treasurer for security of circulation to the amounts of its notes so ascertained and notified, and to that extent shall be discharged from taxation of its circulation; and if any national bank shall fail or neglect for a period of sixty days after notification above directed to make payment on redemption of its bonds in accordance therewith, then to that extent interest in bonds bearing interest at the highest rate shall cease and be forfeited to the United States during the whole period of such failure or neglect shall continue, and any banking association desiring so to do may withdraw all its bonds on payment into the treasury of legal tender notes or notes outstanding at the date of such payment.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required from time to time as payments are made by national banks on withdrawal of their bonds, or as treasury notes may be received in exchange for four per cent. bonds as authorized in the first section of this act to expend the sum of such receipts either in treasury notes or legal tender notes as may be most expedient in the purchase of six per centum bonds of the United States, redeemable at the pleasure of the government or in the purchase of gold or silver coin with which to redeem and pay such bonds.

Any national bank desiring to exchange its six per centum bonds for treasury notes authorized by this act, upon application to the Treasurer of the United States and upon payment into the treasury in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary shall establish of legal tender notes, or Treasury notes equal to its outstanding circulation at date of such application shall be entitled to receive treasury notes to full market value of its six per centum bonds and deposit with the Treasurer for security of circulation at the time and in addition thereto the amount of its accrued interest and premium at market rates. All banking associations organized under existing laws with power to issue circulating notes redeemable in gold coin shall make a monthly deposit in the Treasury of the United States in gold coin on their own circulating notes equal to five per centum of their circulation outstanding at the date of the passage of this act, and when an amount equal to oustanding circulation of such gold banks shall have been deposited with the Treasurer in gold coin or in their own circulating notes, the bonds of the United States held by the Treasurer to secure the circulating notes of said gold banks shall be reassigned and delivered to said banks, and thereafter circulating notes of said banks shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States. No circulating notes shall be issued to any National banking association after the passage of this act, but nothing herein contained shall be construed either to authorize or allow any contraction of the currency by reason of its operation, and should any National bank after its passage retire its circulation in pursuance of existing law the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue in purchase of six per centum bonds of the United States, the Treasury notes authorized by this act to the full amount of circulation retired by such association, and all national bank notes redeemed under the several provisions of this act shall be cancelled and destroyed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and in the monthly statement of the condition of the public debt made by the Secretary, he shall include an exhibit of the amount of Treasury notes herein provided for outstanding at the date of such statement together with the amount of National bank notes, which, up to the same date have been redeemed and destroyed or held for cancellation.

The third section of the act entitled an act for fixing the amount of United States notes providing for redistribution of National bank currency and for other purposes approved June 20th, 1874, requiring National banks to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington lawful money equal to five per cent. of their circulation to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation is hereby repealed. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The committee vote on the question authorizing Mr. Buckner to report the foregoing bill for passage was in detail as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Buckner, Ewing, Yates, Hartzell, Bell, Fort and Phillips—7. Nays—Messrs Hardenburg and Eames. Mr. Hare was absent and Mr. Chittenden declined to vote as he had previously manifested his opposition to the bill.

STRANDING THE STANDARD

Butler County Courts Called on to Dissolve the Oil Monopoly.

Tricks of the Standard as Told by Members of the Company.

Argument to be Heard To-day—Excitement in the Oil Regions.

The oil region was excited beyond measure Wenesdday at the announcement from the Butler County Courts that an action had been brought against the Standard Oil Company. A petition was presented by H. L. Taylor, a heavy producer and a member of the company, praying for its dissolution, and that the affairs be placed in the hands of a receiver. Eminent legal talent had been secured, and when the learned attorneys came down on the Court yesterday, news thereof spread with wonderful rapidity all over the oil regions, and the excitement was intense. The argument was fixed for yesterday, but was postponed until to-day, as announced by a special dispatch received at this office. The details of the affair are substantially as follows:

FILING OF THE PETITION.

On Friday, February 8th, Messrs. H. L Taylor, J. Satterfield and J. Pitcairn, Jr., filed a petition in the Butler county courts praying for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, and that the affairs of the company be placed in the hands of a receiver. Mr. H. L. Taylor, well known as one of the largest producers in the oil regions, is the principal in the suit. The petition sets forth the names of John D. Rockafeller, H. M. Flagler, William G. Warden, Charles Lockhart, Wm. Frew, Charles Pratt, Henry H. Rogers, H. A. Pratt and the Atlantic Refining Company, a corporation of Peunsylvania, as the part and parcel of the Standard monopoly who have been doing the dirty work on the petitioners claimed in the document. The petition is a very lengthy affair with its legal verbiage. It makes a great many charges which have been urged against the Standard Company by the producers from time to time.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PETITION

will give the reader just as satisfactory knowledge as the whole document.

Messrs. Taylor, Satterfield and Pitcairn; the plaintiffs, declare that prior to December 1st, 1874, they, in conjunction with J. J. Vandergrift and George V. Foreman, owned about 4,000 acres of oil land on which were located about 100 wells, which, including their purchases, produced 90,000 barrels of oil per month. On the date mentioned the petitioners sold one-half of their interest in this property to the defendants named, thereby entering into a partnership for the purpose of producing and selling crude oil. The petitioners and Messrs. Vandergrift and Foreman had one-half interest in this partnership and the defendants the other half.

WHY THEY WENT INTO THE BUSINESS.

At this time, the petitioners set forth, the business of refining oil was virtually controlled by the defendants, and owing to the extent of their business they were enabled to obtain more favorable terms from the railroads than other dealer which in turn enenabled them to obtain better prices for their oil. They were the only buyers of crude and dictated prices for crude far below the value of crude compared with refined and thus pocketed most of the profits which should have accrued to the petitioners and other producers. Owing to these reasons the partnership was formed and it was agreed that the petitioners should enjoy the advantages and benefits of the defendants; that they (the petitioners) should have to the extent of their production advantage of sales of refined by the Standard Oil Company, either for present or future delivery, so that there should be at no time any margin or difference between the ruling price of refined oil and the price which defendants would pay the partnership for the crude, beyond the necessary cost of refining. This agreement formed the inducement, and the larger part of the consideration for the sale of the property described to defendants. The amount actually received for this interest was far beneath its actual value and unless such agreement had been made the petitioners would never have sold.

HOW THE STANDARD GOBBLED THEIR OIL.

The oration further declares that the defendants have not only failed to comply with these agreements, but by false statements have wheedled the petitioners into selling them (defendants) large quantities of oil at prices far beneath its value. In proof of this assertion, the petitioners cite that in December, 1876, refined sold at a price which should yield $7 per barrel for crude, but the petitioners were forced to sell defendants about 210,000 barrels at prices ranging between $3 and $5 per barrel, thus entalling upon the petitioners in this one transaction a loss of from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

WHERE THE STANDARD LEFT THEM ON DRAWBACKS.

The petitioners further declare that the defendants have received drawbacks on oil shipped to the seaboard reaching as high as one dollar per barrel; that the plaintiffs in these three years produced 2,657,830 barrels of oil; that the defendants made profits reaching as high as five dollars per barrel, and that the petitioners should have received as their share thereof not less than $2,500,000, for all of which the defendants have failed or refused to account.

WHAT THE PETITIONERS WANT.

Further sections declare that the defendants purchased oil territory in direct violation of the agreement; that Messrs. Foreman, Vandergrift and Pitcairn sold their interest to Messrs. Taylor and Satterfield with consent of the defendants, and that the plaintiffs are now owners of more than half the interest, and that they gave notice that they would dissolve the partnership on February 13, 1878, six months before that date, but were unable to secure the dissolution. For all of these, and other reasons not of particular interest to the public, the petitioners declare:

"The business of the partnership is therefore such that it cannot be discontinued without great and irreparable damage to all parties concerned, and therefore on all the alleged statements the Court is asked to decree a dissolution of the partnership; to appoint a receiver to take the custody and control of the business, property and effects of the partnership; to enjoin the defendants from disposing of the property or interfering therewith."

LEGAL LIGHTS IN THE CASE.

So much for the petition. The filing of the document was kept secret. The defendants made no answer, and yesterday was fixed as the day for the argument. For the petitioners George Shiras, Jr., of Pittsburgh, John M. Miller of Butler, Mr. Acheson and a number of additional Butler attorneys were retained. The defendants secured Mr. Chester of New York, Robert Wood and G. P. Hamilton of Pittsburgh, J. D. McJunkin of Butler, and other attorneys to represent their side of the case. Judge E. McJunkin was on the bench yesterday morning when the case was called up. Mr. Chester, of the leading counsel for the defense, was absent. Counsel McJunkin asked in the morning that the case be held over till afternoon, asserting that the papers had not even been read by the principal attorneys. Mr. Shiras had no objection and two o'clock was fixed as the hour.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT — ARGUMENT TO-DAY.

In the afternoon the court was crowded by an eager and excited crowd. Mr. McJunkin asked for a further postponement. He read an affidavit to the effect that John D. Rockafeller, of the defendants, had been summoned from the sick bed of his mother without time to examine the papers. Half a score of additional reasons for a postponement of no particular interest to the public were assigned, and the Court granted a second postponement till to-day.

PILLAGING PROPENSITIES.

The Respective Characteristics of Union and Confederate Bummers.

[H. V. Redfield in the Phila. Times.]

The remarkable difference in the pillaging propensities of the two armies may be accounted for on the ground first, that the Federal army was in an enemy's country, and all things were considered legitimate game and little inquiry made whether or not the owners were Union people; second, the foreign element in the Federal army was very large, and with them was the riff-raff from the large cities, who entered the army more from motives of pillage than patriotism. Regiments raised in cities were always more troublesome as pillagers than those from the rural districts. In the Southern army these conditions did not exist. There were no enlistments in that army prompted by motives of invasion and pillage. And there were few large cities to send out "wharf rats," roughs and pickpockets into the army. Besides the foreign element in the Southern army was very small. And for this reason I doubt if the whole Southern army had been poured into the North that the robbery and pillage would have been as great as that which marked the course of the Federal army in the South. The *personnel* of the two armies differed widely in the points above mentioned. The pillagers and robbers in the Federal army did not spare the Union people. The first who came to our neighborhood committed several outrageous robberies, and it happened that the victims in every instance were Union men! This had an unhappy effect, one of the victims at least thereafter transferring his sympathies from the Union side to the Confederate on account of his ill-treatment. The outrages, robberies and pillaging which took place wherever the Union army moved is traceable to a small minority of the soldiers, and almost invariable to the foreign element among them enlisted in the large cities. The officers used to say in explanation that every flock had black sheep, and that a thousand men, picked up promiscuously, would always contain a few desperate characters who went in from motives of plunder. This is no doubt true, but the bummer element in the Union army was certainly larger than in the other. I have known regiments of Southern troops to encamp around premises for weeks and not even rob a hen-roost, but when the other side came then chickens and all other movable property, animate and inanimate, had to be under the eye of its owner, and often this did not protect it.

The Confederates usually paid for what they took for the use of the army in Confederate money. Indeed, payment was the rule seldom violated. The Federals, when upon organized foraging expeditions, usually gave receipts for what they took, which were payable upon proof of loyalty on the part of the claimant. But it was from the foraging of irresponsible soldiers, without an officer, that the people mostly suffered. Often in our neighborhood would they kill a fine cow for instance, take a quarter, or what they could conveniently carry, and leave the rest to waste. In fact, every living animal fit for food was in constant danger from irresponsible Federal foragers and straggers. When men are hungry they must eat, and eat they would, when they could get anything, whether Union or secession; but the Union soldiers were by far the most inveterate, wasteful and reckless foragers. The farmers and country people who traded in the camps of both armies had to skin their eyes when in the camp of the "Yankees," as they called them.

MARRIED.

McCULLOUGH—FRISBEE—Thursday evening, February **14, 1878**, by Rev. Father Rearden and Rev. C. E. Fulton, Mr. JAMES H. McCULLOUGH to Miss EMMA J., daughter of Capt. Chas. S. Frisbee.

DIED.

THOMPSON—On Wednesday, February **13, 1878**, at **3.15** A. M., MARY, wife of John Thompson, aged forty-seven years.

MACGONIGLE—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, February **13, 1878**, ALEXANDER N. MACGONIGLE, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

MITCHELL—Thursday morning, February **14, 1878**, JNO. WISEART, infant son of George B. and Annie L. Mitchell, aged seven months.

COLL—Friday morning, February **15, 1878**, at **10** A. M., MRS. BRIDGET COLL, in her sixty-fifth year.

GRANT—On Thursday morning, February **14, 1878**, at **3** A. M., JENNETTE GRANT, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

GOOD—Sunday evening, February **17, 1878**, HENRY GOOD, aged eighty-four years, two months and fifteen days.

BECK—Sunday afternoon, February **17, 1878**, at **1** o'clock, JENNIE only daughter of Samuel and Sarah Beck, aged nine years and two months.

GALLAHER—On Sunday, February **11, 1878**, of diphtheria, JENNIE L., daughter of DR. THOS. J. and ELIZA J. GALLAHER, aged thirteen years and ten months.

KUNTS—On Sunday morning, February **17 1878**, at **7** o'clock, MAGDALENA, wife of Joseph Kunts, aged twenty-two years.

BLAKELY—At St. Louis, on Tuesday, February **12, 1878**, JOHN S. BLAKELY, formerly of Pittsburgh.

DETZEL—On Sunday morning, February **17, 1878**, FREDERICK DETZEL, aged twenty-six years, eight months and twenty-seven days.

CAVANAUGH—On Monday afternoon, February **18, 1878**, at **4** o'clock, MICHAEL CAVANAUGH, in the twenty-first year of his age.

MITCHELL—On Monday evening, February **18, 1878**, at **9.30** o'clock, Miss ELIZA MITCHELL.

MARSHALL—On Sunday evening, February **17, 1878**, JOSEPH MARSHALL, aged seventy-five years.

BORN—On Monday, February **18, 1878**, at **8.30** o'clock P. M., FRANK, the eldest son of the widow Magdalena Horn, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

BIGGERSTAFF—Wednesday morning, February **20, 1878**, at **6** o'clock, ELIZA, wife of John Biggerstaff, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

WHEN any one calls on a man in Brooklyn who is reputed to be good but slow pay for his honest debts, he sticks to the truth by telling the dun that he has some Southern investment which he expects to realize **$30,000** from in a few days. Pleased with the prospect of a largely increased patronage, the satisfied creditor retires, while the conscientious debtor justifies his conduct by saying he alluded to a ticket. He had sent two dollars to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box **692**, New Orleans, to be invested in the next drawing of the celebrated Louisiana State Lottery Company, under the auspices of Generals Beauregard and Early. fe25d&Wlt

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, bankers, No. 57 Market street, report the following as the closing of the gold and stock markets, at New York and Philadelphia:

Gold.....101⅞

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. 6s, '81....	106	5-20's '68, reg.	108½
U. S. 6s, coup.	106	5-20s '68.....	108¾
5-20's '65, new.	103¾	10-40's.....	105
5-20's '67, reg..	105¾	10-40's, coup..	107⅛
5-20s '67.....	105⅞	Currency 6's.	119¾
New 5 per cts.	103¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's.. 105¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Pa. Central...	29¾	Lehigh Valley	39
Reading.....	15⅞	Central Trans.	
U. Co's N. J..	118	Empire Trans.	
P. C. & St. L	78¾	Oil Creek.....	6¾
A. V. R. R....	108		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Pacific Mail....	23¼	Lake Shore....	62
Western U....	76¾	Mich. Central	60¼
C. & N. W....	35⅝	N. Y. Central	105½
do pfd.....	62¼	H. & St. Joe..	10⅞
Rock Island..	99¾	Ohio & Miss..	7⅝
St. Paul.....	37⅝	Toledo & Wab	15¾
do pfd.....	69¼	Union Pacific	67⅞
C. & C. & I. C.	2¾	Jersey Central	47½
Erie.....	10⅞	Del & Lack..	47¾

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Gold opened at 101¾, and closed at 101⅞. Carrying rates 4@2½ per cent. Silver at London 54¾d.; here silver ars 120¼; greenbacks 118; gold; silver coin ¾ to 1 per cent. discount. Governments active and lower. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet.

The stocks opened strong and advanced by noon ½ and ¾ per cent. the latter Western Union, Lake Shore and the granger shares were next in point of strength. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph sold at 20 against 20½ at close yesterday. In final sales there was a fractional reaction from the highest price but the market was firm in tone. Transactions aggregated 45,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Lake Shore, 2,000 Northwest, common, 2,500 preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 preferred, 6,500 Lackwanna, 15,000 New Jersey Central and 9,000 Western Union.

Close—Money easy at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Custom receipts $256,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $282,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling steady; long 82; short 84.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	105⅞	5-20s, '65, new	103½
5-20s, '67.....	105⅞	5-20s, '68.....	108⅝
New 5s.....	103⅝	New 4½.....	103
New 4 per cts.	101⅞	Currency 6s....	119¼
10-40s.....	104⅞	10-40s, coups..	107⅝

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	36	Tennessee new..	35
Virginia, new	30	Virginia, old....	30
Missouri 6s...	105¾		

STOCKS.

W. U. U. T...	76⅝	C. C. C. & I....	33½
Quicksilver....	17	N. J. Central..	47½
Do preferred.	28	Rock Island...	99⅝
Pacific Mail....	23¼	St. Paul.....	37⅝
Mariposa.....	1⅝	Do preferred.	69¼
Do preferred.	2¼	Tol. & Wabash	15¾
Adams Ex....100		Fort Wayne....	88
Fargo Express.	84½	Terre Haute...	4½
American Ex..	48¼	Do preferred.	10
U. S. Express.	50	C. & A.....	76½
N. Y. Central..105¼		Do preferred.	101
Erie.....	9¼	O. & M.....	7⅝
Do preferred.	21⅜	Del. & Lack...	47¾
Harlem.....	141	A. & P. Tel. Co	20
Mich. Central..	60¼	Mo. Pacific.....	1½
Panama.....	129	B. & Q.....	5¼
Union Pacific...	67⅜	H. & St. Joe....	10¾
Lake Shore.....	62	Central Pacific.	4⅝
Illinois Central	74	Union.....	4⅝
P. & C.....	71	Land Grants..	4
N. W. C.....	35¼	Sinking Fund..	96¾
Do preferred.	42½		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 20.—Consols for money 95 9-16; 5-20s, '65, 103; do '67, 106⅞; 10-40s, 105⅞; new 5s, 105¼; Erie, 9¾; preferred, 22½; Illinois Central, 75½; Pennsylvania Central, 20⅞.

PARIS, February 20.—Rentes 110f 40c.

ANTWERP, February 20.—Refined Petroleum 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Cotton—demand active and firmer at 6⅛@6⅜d; sales of 15,000 bales; for speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,700 bales. California white wheat, average, 12s 1d@12s 5d; club 12s 4d@12s 10d; red western spring, 10s@10s 11d; winter, 11s 0d@11s 6d. Corn—old western mixed, 28⅛@28¾s. Flour—extra State, 27¼@28s; western canal, 25@27½s. Oats, 3s. Barley, 3s 11d. Pork, 54s. Beef—prime mess, 85s. American Lard, 39s. Canadian Peas, 36¼s. American Cloverseed, 45s@50s. Fine American Cheese, 79d. Bacon — long clear, 29s; short clear, 30s. Fine American Tallow, 40¾s. Refined Petroleum, 10¾d; spirits, 7¼d. Linseed Oil, 27d. Common Rosin, 5¼d; pale, 12d. Turpentine, 26d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 20, 1878.

The markets to-day moved in the usual channel of the past few days. Prices are unchanged and transactions above the average.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Butter—Good table butter is scarce, and the demand ahead of supply. Strictly choice stock sells, on arrival, at outside quotations. Lower grades are in moderate demand and in absence of better stock, customers buy it under protest, because they cannot better themselves, but generally at prices to suit the buyer. Worked over, stale and pickled butter after begging around a while at what will you give for it, goes down to grease price a loss to the shipper. Eggs—Strictly fresh eggs supply and demand about equal. Limed eggs dull and only saleable when no fresh are to be had. Poultry—Very scarce and dressed chickens, ducks and geese in good demand. Large turkeys dull. Live poultry is wanted.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; choice, $4 00@4 50; medium, $1 75@2 00; inferior, $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTIER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 45@50c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 60c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per doz $7 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 00@2 10 medium, $1 75@1 90; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 24@26c; prime roll, 22@23c; lower grades, 9@10c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 13@13½c; common to fair 10@11c; New York 13¼@14c; Sweitzer 12@14c; Limberger 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $8 00@9 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $8 25@8 50; choice Cape Cod, $8 00@9 00; 1 bush boxs $2 75@3 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 17@18c per dozen; limed, 10@12c.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed per ₱ lb, 4¼@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Hickory nuts, 75c@$1 00; shell barks, $1 00@1 25.

ONIONS—Red per bbl $1 50@1 75; yellow $2 00@2 50; yellow, per bush 75@80c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEARS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 43@45c; mixed lots, 35@40c; do from store, 50c; in bbls, $1 50@1 75. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 25@3 50; Baltimore, 275@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 50@55c per pair; ducks 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per ₱ 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per ₱ 11@13c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c, turkeys 12@14.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; timothy, $1 50@1 65; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@6 00.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Coming in freely, but the business is not very active.

Corn—New is offering a little more freely and rules rather easy for round lots. Old is nominal and nearly out of market.

Oats—Are more active with a firmer tendency.

Barley—Is in good supply and weak at quotations.

Flour—There is an easy feeling in this article, and jobbing lots are about firm; receipts moderate, and steady consumptive demand.

Buckwheat Flour—The supply is fully up to the demand, and prices easy.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 28@1 30; Southern white, $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 25@1 28; medium do, $1 22@1 25; northwestern spring, $1 10@1 20.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 46@47c; mixed, 44@45c.

Oats—Prime white 32@33c per bushel; mixed 30@31c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c ₱ bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75 per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $9 25@9 50; white wheat, $7 00@7 25; red wheat, $6 50@7 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin, $6 25@6 50; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; Rye flour $4 00@4 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl; $2 25@2 50 per 100 lbs.

CORNMEAL—58@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 in kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $12@13; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prairie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $15 00@16 00; seconds do., $16 50@17 50; middlings white do., $22 00@24 00; chopped corn and oats, $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the line of groceries there remains very little to report. Sugars easier. Rice firm. Provisions are firmer but prices are growing firm.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee ₱ lb.		Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	21½@22 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	@21½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	20½@21 c	Black "	30c
Good Rio	19 @ c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	17 @ 18c	Standard A..	9⅝@
Java	25 @28 c	Metrop'n A....	9 @
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B.....	@ 8¾c
Rio in paper's	22 @22½c	Ref Yellows.	8 @ 8¾c
Rio in bulk	21½@22 c	Dressed do..	7¾@ 8c
Java in pap'rs	26 @26½c	Cut loaf.....	@10c
Java in bulk	25½@26 c	Crushed.....	@10½c
Teas.		Powdered....	@10½c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Granulated..	@10 c
Gunpowder	35c@1 00	Coffee C. Molasses.	
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly prime	45@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Strictly prime	45@ c
Oolong	30c@ 80	Prime	42@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	37 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina	7 @7¼c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Pearl	8¾@4 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Silver gloss	9 c	Gold do	
Corn	7¾@8¼c	Extra olive do	8
Chicago gloss	8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ lb	9 c
Chicago corn	8½c	German mottled do	6½c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4 20
Cloves	45@ c	Soda.	
Allspice	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs.	4¼c
Cassia	20@22 c	Do sal'ted kgs	6 c
Nutmegs	1 10@1 15	Do as'ted l. p'rs	6½c
Pepper	18@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2½c
Syrups.		Chandles.	
Choice maple in'rd	50c	Star, full w'ht	14 c
Prime " "	47c	Stearine	10½@11c
Choice sugar syrup	36c	Mould	@11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb	8½@	Pig pork clear, 100 lbs per kit	3 75
Shoulders	6½@	Lard, p. l. in trees ₱ lb	8
Bre'kf'st bcn, ₱ lb	9 @	Do., ½ bbls, ₱ lb	8¾
Dried beef, do	11½@12	Do, ½ bbl in trees	8¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 00	" " ¼ bbls	9
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	6	" " ⅛ tie	9¾
B. short r sides, do.	7	in 3-lb caddies	11¼
B. clear sides, do.	7¼	" 5-lb "	11
Mess pork	12 50	in 5-lb pails	11¼
Pig pork clear, 50 lbs per kit	3 50	" 5-lb "	11
		Ham sausage	7¼

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 20, 1878.

Crude remains unchanged both in volume of transaction and prices. Refined dull.

CRUDE.

United at $1 61½@1 62½; shipments, $1 82½.

REFINED.

New York, 12@12¼c; Philadelphia, 12c; Pittsburgh, 10½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City barrels are selling for $1 15 and country for $1 00.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PARKERS, February 20.—Market weak; United offered at $1 62½.

TITUSVILLE, February 20.—Upper road market quiet and heavy at $1 80 bid.

TIDIOUTE, February 20.—Market, $1 70 bid.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Crude, 10c; refined 12c.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Crude 7¼@7¾c; refined, 12¼c.

CLEVELAND, February 20.— Petroleum, S. W., 110 deg. test, 11¾c.

OIL CITY, PA., February 20.—The market opened weak at $1 62½, advanced to $1 53½, declined to $1 60½, closing steady at $1 62½ bid. Shipments yesterday 16,049 barrels; transactions to-day 128,000 barrels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1878.

[Reported specially for The Post by W. G. Gish.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle the present week were about the same as the previous week and no material changes in prices worth noting. The quality of stock was generally good, there being less of common and medium grades than usual; but very few stockers on sale. The demand was light for that class of stock. We quote: Best, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., $5 25 to $5 50; good, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 00 to $5 25; fair, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $4 75 to $5 00; medium, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., $4 36½ to $4 50; common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $4 00 to $4 36½. Bulls and cows $3@4 50 as to quality.

HOGS.

The supply has been liberal and demand fair, with not much change in prices from last week's report. The market has been very steady for some time, with prices ranging about the same as our last and we do not look for a change very soon. Below we give the ruling of to-day's market: Best Philadelphias, $4 30 to $4 40; fair do., $4 25 to $4 30; best Yorkers, $4 15 to $4 20; common to fair do, $4 00 to $4 10; roughs, $2 75 to $3 50.

SHEEP.

The arrivals have been only fair and on Monday the market was brisk at an advance of 25 cents per hundred over last week's, but closed weak to-day at ¾c. off from Monday's prices. We quote: Best, 120 to 130 lbs., $5 25 to $5 50; good, 90 to 100 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; fair, 80 to 90 lbs., $4 00 to$4 50; common, 70 to 80 lbs., $3 00 to $3 75. Prospects only fair.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Beeves—Receipts 3,660 head, against 3,000 head for the same time last week. Market weaker and about 25c lower; no fancy steers shown; good to prime steers, $9 75@10 25 to dress 55 lbs: medium to fair, $8 50@9 50 to dress 55@56 lbs, inferior and ordinary, including 9 car loads Texas and Cherokee, $6 75 dress 53 lbs, up to $8 25 dress 55 lbs; nearly 700 cattle taken for export at $9 25@10 25. Sheep—receipts 6,470 head, making 7,000 head for two days, against 4,000 head for the same time last week. Market easier and a fraction lower; ordinary to very choice sheep, $4 75@6 50; extra and fancy, $6 80@7 06 per 100 lbs; four car loads taken for export at $6 37@6 50 per 100 lbs; several car loads unsold. Swine—receipts 7,200 head, making 10,100 head for two days against 9,650 head for the same time last week. Market quiet at $4 40@4 50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 20.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head; shipments, 2,800 head; market opened strong and higher, and closed dull, weak and lower; mixed packing $3 75@3 85; light $3 80@3 85; choice and heavy $3 95@4 05; many unsold. Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,400 head shipping steers dull, and weak at $3 80@5 00; feeders and stockers scarce and strong at $2 50@